



# ***Daily Report***

---

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-90-100  
Wednesday  
23 May 1990

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-100

### CONTENTS

23 May 1990

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Emergency Security Measures for Flights to Paris [Accra Radio] .....	1
Preferential Trade Countries To Form Airline [Lusaka Radio] .....	1
Africa Fund Gives ANC Money for Repatriation [Lusaka Radio] .....	1

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Central African Republic

Kolingba Closes Party's Extraordinary Session [Bangui Radio] .....	2
--	---

##### Equatorial Guinea

Government Rejects Toxic Waste Deposit Proposal [AFP] .....	2
---	---

##### Gabon

Conservatives, Reformers Battle for PDG Control [PANA] .....	2
'Reformers' React to Accusations [PANA] .....	3
President Calls 'Militants' to Order [PANA] .....	4

##### Zaire

Prime Minister Bululu Speaks on Reform Process [AFP] .....	4
Lubumbashi University Lecturer Describes Killings [Paris International] .....	4

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

British Correspondent Interviews De Klerk 20 May [Johannesburg TV] .....	6
EC Foreign Ministers To Reevaluate Sanctions [Johannesburg Radio] .....	7
Further Coverage of Activities in Welkom Township .....	7
Police Sweep Area 22 May [SAPA] .....	7
'Show of Strength' [Johannesburg Radio] .....	7
Security Watch Chief Talks [BBC] .....	7
Defense Officials To Meet ANC on Future Army [SAPA] .....	8
Buthlezi: Integration 'Absurd' [SAPA] .....	9
Boesak Meets Vlok on Police Suspensions [SAPA] .....	9
Authorities Establish First Nonracial Teachers College [SAPA] .....	10
Kriel Rejects Township Plans Near Power Station [SAPA] .....	10
Minister Rejects Black Appointment to Natal Body [SAPA] .....	10
Education Body on Provisional NP-ANC Government [SAPA] .....	10
Buthlezi Repeats Joint ANC Talks Invitation [Umtata Capital Radio] .....	11
Mandela Assures Nothing Can Delay Negotiations [Johannesburg Radio] .....	11
Mandela Discusses African Support for Talks [Johannesburg TV] .....	11
Mandela Denies Discussing Detainees With Mugabe [THE STAR 22 May] .....	12
Alfred Nzo Discusses ANC's 'Torture' Issue [BBC] .....	12
Azanian, Black Consciousness Groups Seek Conference [SOWETAN 22 May] .....	13
Consumer Price Index Rises 14.9 Percent in March [SAPA] .....	13
Johannesburg Teachers Stage Peaceful Protest [SAPA] .....	13
Labor, Democratic Parties Welcome Education Reforms [Johannesburg Radio] .....	13

23 May Press Review on Current Problems, Issues [THE CITIZEN 22 May, etc.] .....	14
--	----

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Angola

USSR To Continue Supplying Arms to MPLA [Lisbon Radio] .....	16
USSR, Portuguese Talks on Peace Process Noted [Luanda Radio] .....	16
President Meets Portugal's Socialist Party Envoy [Luanda Radio] .....	16
Dos Santos Receives Chevron Official 22 May [Luanda Radio] .....	16
Foreign Minister Meets Visiting EEC Delegation [Luanda Radio] .....	16

### Lesotho

Commonwealth Official's Statement 'Inappropriate' [Maseru Radio] .....	17
--	----

### Madagascar

President Ratsiraka Interviewed on Coup Attempt [Antananarivo Radio] .....	17
* Trade Figures Discussed With France [MADAGASCAR TRIBUNE 3 Apr] .....	18

### Malawi

President Banda Welcomes Foreign Investment [Blantyre Radio] .....	19
--	----

### Mauritius

* Minister Ghurburrin Declares Economy 'Sick' [LE MAURICIEN 18 Apr] .....	19
---	----

### Mozambique

Foreign Minister Praises Dialogue in S. Africa [Maputo International] .....	20
Deputy Minister Signs Swedish Cooperation Protocol [Maputo Radio] .....	20
Council of Ministers Holds 10th Ordinary Session [Maputo Radio] .....	20
Constitutional Debate Extended to 30 Jun [Maputo Radio] .....	20

### Namibia

Friendship, Cooperation Treaty Signed With Egypt [Windhoek Radio] .....	20
Namibia, Angola Sign Statement on S. Africa [SAPA] .....	21
Nujoma Appeals to Businessmen on Unemployment [Windhoek Radio] .....	21
Agriculture Minister Opposes Minimum Wage [SAPA] .....	21
National Debt Figures Show Decrease for 1989 [Windhoek Radio] .....	22

### Swaziland

Teachers Association Head Criticizes Government [WEEKEND OBSERVER 19 May] .....	22
---	----

### Zambia

Kaunda Says People Must Work To Defeat Poverty [Lusaka Radio] .....	22
Urges Solution to Food Shortages [Lusaka Radio] .....	23
President Warns Party Officials, 'Malcontents' [Lusaka Radio] .....	23
UNIP Head Urges Campaign Against 'Detractors' [Lusaka Radio] .....	23
Warns Against Multiparty System [Lusaka Radio] .....	23
Addresses Copperbelt Residents [Lusaka Radio] .....	24
Provincial Official on Campaign [Lusaka Radio] .....	24
Union Congress To Campaign for Multiparty System [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES 20 May] .....	24
Police Monitor Protest Over Zairian Student Deaths [Lusaka Radio] .....	24

**Zimbabwe**

Draft Bill Provides for Two Vice Presidents [SAPA] .....	24
State To Pay Farmers Local Currency for Land [Johannesburg International] .....	25

**WEST AFRICA**

**Benin**

Prime Minister Interviewed on Civilian Government [BBC] .....	26
---	----

**Cape Verde**

Opposition Requests Minister's Resignation [AFP] .....	26
--	----

**Ghana**

Rawlings Meets Heads of Security Organizations [Accra Radio] .....	26
Rawlings Receives Beninese Foreign Minister [PANA] .....	27

**Guinea-Bissau**

President Departs for Visits to Portugal, France [AFP] .....	27
New Border Clashes With Senegal Reported [AFP] .....	28
Government Appeals to International Community [PANA] .....	28

**Ivory Coast**

Economic, Military Situation Following Strikes [AFP] .....	28
Further on Demonstrations at Presidency .....	29
Firemen Stage Protest [AFP] .....	29
Other Services Join Firemen [AFP] .....	29
Journalists Questioned, Released [AFP] .....	29
Former Conscripts Submit Demands [AFP] .....	29

**Liberia**

Two Relief Agencies Halt Activities in Gbarnga [Monrovia Radio ELWA] .....	29
Army Reinforcements En Route to Buchanan [BBC] .....	30

**Niger**

Saibou Delivers Address on MNSD Anniversary [Niamey Radio] .....	30
--	----

**Nigeria**

President Babangida Addresses Commonwealth Session [Lagos Radio] .....	31
Babangida Supports Benin's Transition Program [Lagos International] .....	31
Cameroon Envoy on Resolving Border Clashes [Lagos Radio] .....	32
Official Announces Arrest of Coup Plotter [Lagos Radio] .....	32
Military Court for Coup Plotters Inaugurated [Lagos Radio] .....	32
10 Soldiers Arraigned [PANA] .....	33
USSR Trade Mission 'Officially Commissioned' [Lagos International] .....	33
Industrial Waste Rules Effective by Oct [Lagos Radio] .....	33
Minister on Plan To Lay Off University Workers [AFP] .....	34

**Senegal**

Diouf Determined To Defend Territorial Integrity [AFP] .....	34
Guinea-Bissau Army Reportedly Shells Mpak [AFP] .....	34
Inhabitants on Border Evacuated [AFP] .....	34



Further on Foreign Minister's Statement [PANA] .....	35
Foreign Minister: Talks With France 'Success' [PANA] .....	35
France's Pelletier on Military Ties With Africa [PANA] .....	36
Diouf Rules Out Creating Post of Prime Minister [PANA] .....	36

**Sierra Leone**

Ethnic Tension Reported in Northern Province [BBC] .....	37
--	----

**Tanzania**

Mwinyi Addresses Residents on Student Unrest [Dar es Salaam Radio] .....	37
--	----

**Togo**

Eyadema Receives OAU Secretary General Salim [PANA] .....	38
---	----

**Emergency Security Measures for Flights to Paris**

*AB2205204590 Accra Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 22 May 90*

[Text] Emergency security measures have been ordered at several African airports handling flights to Paris. Reports say no specific threat has been received but the atmosphere indicates potential risks. According to the report, two flights operated by the French airline and one by Air Afrique yesterday suffered long delays because of the measures.

A flight by the French airline from Lome to Paris through Abidjan was subjected to what was described as a very important security control in Lome, following rumors of a terrorist attack. A spokesman for the French airline said the rigorous checks are parts of control measures adopted after one of its planes exploded in midair over Niger last September killing 171 people.

**Preferential Trade Countries To Form Airline**

*MB2105212990 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 21 May 90*

[Text] The Preferential Trade Area, PTA, for eastern and southern African states have worked out measures to promote cooperation among members in various sectors. PTA Secretary General Bax Nomvete said in Lusaka today a joint fleet of wide-bodied aircraft was among the measures aimed at boosting regional economic ties.

Comrade Nomvete, who was speaking at the opening of an international marketing seminar for exporters in Lusaka, said the joint airline, to be operated by three unnamed countries, should be operational by this September. He informed the seminar, which was opened by Commerce and Industry Permanent Secretary John Duma, that measures such as the elimination of import licences had been taken to facilitate trade liberalization.

**Africa Fund Gives ANC Money for Repatriation**

*MB1805104890 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 17 May 90*

[Text] The Africa Fund Committee has given the African National Congress, ANC, a grant of \$800,000 to help in the legalization of the movement and repatriation of exiles.

Chairman of the Africa Fund Committee, Mr. [name indistinct], said in Lusaka this evening that \$800,000 would go to the ANC for use in the establishment of the organization [words indistinct] as well as the repatriation of exiles back to South Africa.

Mr. [name indistinct] has said another \$800,000 would go to newly independent Namibia, while the Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, would get \$200,000 for the mobilization of medical facilities and publicity.

He said Zambia will receive \$25,000 for hosting the Africa Fund Committee, while \$100,000 will be used by Africa Fund to mobilize resources and public opinion.

## Central African Republic

### Kolingba Closes Party's Extraordinary Session

*AB2205201490 Bangui Domestic Service in French  
1800 GMT 14 May 90*

[Address by President Andre Kolingba at the close of the extraordinary session of the interim Steering Committee of the Central African Democratic Rally (RDC) in Bangui on 14 April—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] The extraordinary session of the interim Steering Committee, scheduled to last three days, lasted five days, with sessions extending over 10 hours because we had many things to tell one another. I will first of all say that I highly appreciated the frankness and faith that prevailed at the session. I would like, above all, to express my great satisfaction to you all for your enthusiasm, militancy, and patriotism. [passage omitted]

None of our problems was avoided; they were all examined with frankness. Whenever disagreements arose, we examined them. Criticisms were not absent in our debates. In short, democracy prevailed in all our debates and all shades of thought were expressed. I did not expect any less of you. [passage indistinct] Freedom of speech is a living reality in our country. [passage omitted]

In the past few years, respect for human rights has been strengthened in the Central African Republic [CAR], but there is still a long way to go before we attain the ideal goal. The fact that we are not yet perfect cannot be blamed on the head of state or on the institutions. It should be blamed on all those who do not comply with the laws [words indistinct]. Magistrates should assume their responsibilities. I hereby call on the Ministry of Justice to set up a body to deal specifically with the major issue of human rights. This question implies a relentless struggle. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

On the questions examined, there were minority and majority views, and [words indistinct] (?convergence of views). Is this not the expression of pluralism? Members of the National Assembly and the Economic and (?Social) Council were present and actively participated, along with the RDC, in this fruitful session. (?All decisions) [words indistinct] will have repercussions in all sectors of national life. The merit of the (?session is to) shed light on our national realities and (?stressing the need) for more accountability in the management of state affairs.

I would like to appeal to all Central African citizens, and above all to RDC militants, for a genuine and frank dialogue within the national community. Let us be critical vis-a-vis ourselves and our people [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

I appeal to everyone to shun futile debates, selfish pursuits, and petty squabbles. We should make it clear that our difficulties cannot be resolved miraculously. (?Our efforts) will gradually yield fruit. This will take a

long time, because we need to change habits in order to eliminate shortcomings. This cannot be done without tears or opposition. All such (?negative reactions) should, however, be expressed in peace and dignity. All those who want to (?capitalize on such negative reactions) to foster the infernal cycle of violence should know that what the CAR needs now most of all is peace and tranquillity. It wants mutual respect and tolerance. It needs the energies of all its sons for its economic recovery. [passage omitted]

Recommendations were made at the end of our deliberations, and a consensus was reached on every question. In this regard, strengthened by our past sad experience, you firmly rejected one recommendation. I am referring to the question of a multiparty system. In light of past experience, the CAR will guard against sterile imitation [words indistinct] without taking our realities into consideration. [passage omitted] Rather than embark thoughtlessly in (?another) experiment, we should watch and (?learn lessons) in order to make the right choices (?for the future), without haste or upheaval, and avoid everything likely to disrupt national unity. [passage omitted]

## Equatorial Guinea

### Government Rejects Toxic Waste Deposit Proposal

*AB2305091090 Paris AFP in French 1158 GMT  
22 May 90*

[Text] Malabo, 22 May (AFP)—The Government of Equatorial Guinea has just rejected a fresh proposal from a Panama-based company to deposit toxic waste from the United States on the mainland portion of its territory, an official source in Malabo disclosed today. This company, Development Corporation Limited, which is based in Panama, proposed \$260 million to the Equatorial Guinea Government, in exchange for permission to deposit radioactive waste composed of radon and dioxane around the Bata area in the Equatorial Guinea enclave located between Cameroon and Gabon. Proposals to invest 500 million CFA francs [Fr10 million] in the tourist and housing sectors were also made.

In an earlier development, in June 1988 this company had offered to pay \$100 per tonne of toxic waste to be deposited on Annobon Island, located off the coast of Gabon. The proposal raised protests from neighboring countries including Gabon and Nigeria, and the idea was dropped.

## Gabon

### Conservatives, Reformers Battle for PDG Control

*AB2205114290 Dakar PANA in French 1230 GMT  
19 May 90*

[Text] Libreville, 19 May (AGP-GAB/PANA)—The battle for control over the Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG) between the conservatives and the reformers reached its peak yesterday afternoon in Libreville, where

the fourth extraordinary congress of this political party has been meeting since 17 May, observers noted.

The "conservative" old guard, represented by several dignitaries and government members (old or new, involved in state affairs for several decades), while conceding the need to renovate the various party organs, do not seem to appreciate the methods adopted by the reformers (young technocrats).

These reformers, who are products of the harems of the Renovation Palace (the presidency of the Republic), the administration, and the private sector, aim at "ridding" the political machinery of all that could compromise its chances at future election contests with an opposition which is rebellious but not well-organized. The debate session, which continues at the 12 March Center, reveals the real intentions of both sides on this issue, despite their common desire to strengthen the party. Observers note that on the sidelines arrangements and other deals are going on at all levels.

In answer to attacks from the reformers who claim to represent the provinces and all the social strata and who are motivated by a real desire for change, the old guard also advocates change but "in unity." "We do not intend to embark on a witch-hunt but rather to prove that we are the major political force of this country and the forthcoming elections should strengthen us in this conviction," said Louis Gaston Mayila, political adviser to the Gabonese head of state and former member of the government and of the PDG Political Bureau.

Although none of the reformers among the members of the government have, as yet, made any official pronouncements, they did, nonetheless, make their position known at the beginning of the deliberations in the message by the Social Democratic Alliance, created on 30 April, which comprises several political associations close to the Social Democratic Rally and which participated in the national conference on Gabon's political future.

While rejecting the violent and revolutionary action of the Marxists who advocate a rejection of existing institutions, the reformers say they have no intention of signing a pact with the followers of stagnation, who are misled by the dictates of one-party regimes. In their message, the reformers made their opinion differences with the PDG clearly known, although they all belong to the same rally, a position which was considered by the opposition during the national conference as "a war of long knives," as they all belong to the same political movement.

The reformers, who are up in arms against the conservatives, do not have full support at all levels, not even at the level of young people, as some congressmen did not hesitate to comment on their life-style and their race for "positions of responsibility." This conflicting situation causes some concern to the PDG executive secretary, Jacques Adiahenot, who has called on both sides to end this disparaging campaign in order to save the party. In this regard, he said, "both the young and the old must first close their ranks within the PDG," adding that

regardless of the abuses observed and the zeal displayed on both sides, the time has come for clarifications and the building a new PDG.

### **'Reformers' React to Accusations**

AB2205133590 Dakar PANA in French 1410 GMT  
19 May 90

[Text] Libreville, 19 May (AGP-GAB/PANA)—On the evening of 18 May, the second day of the Fourth Congress of the Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG), the "reformers" opted for a graduated reaction to attacks by "big shots," [caciques] accusing them of having "betrayed" the movement during deliberations of the national conference on Gabon's political future, and even earlier, by virtue of their position.

Speaking on behalf of the reformers, who had until then kept a low profile at the congress, Mr. Leon Paul Ngoulakia, a Central Committee member, placed the deliberations under the banner of rehabilitating the truth, which had "too often been distorted in the movement." He reassured militants of the reformers' willingness to work under the umbrella of the party and contribute to its unity and strength.

Justifying their detachment from the PDG during the national conference deliberations, Mr. Ngoulakia stated that their purpose was to counteract the maneuvers of the opposition, which had created several satellite movements in a bid to obtain majority. "It is because we had this information that we formed associations to defend, side by side with the PDG, the rally idea put forward by the head of state," the spokesman said.

"We faced a great deal of opposition because of this strategy within the PDG, and we were portrayed as traitors, ambitious individuals, and even (?opportunists) prepared to do anything to attain their ends," continued Mr. Ngoulakia, who then asked: During this national conference, what did we not see in the ranks of the PDG? Eminent PDG officials formed associations resolutely engaged in die-hard opposition.

"Some close associates and high-ranking government and party officials run some of the most virulent associations of the opposition," the spokesman said. He then asked who had actually betrayed the PDG. "We do not think it is right to criticize the attitude of the reformers, who worked for the realization of the rally idea, he said, adding that he believed this was no longer the time for quarrels, even though the militants need to know who is who. "Now we have before us an opposition. We must do our utmost to check the vulnerability of militants in the area of ideas, prepare them to face the tasks ahead with confidence, and consolidate the unity of the party, without which no victory is possible," the spokesman explained.

He criticized the action of the big shots who, he said, were members of government and of the Political Bureau, and even chairmen of boards of directors—all at the same time—and who, nevertheless, were preventing

militants with good intentions from participating in the political life of the nation. Mr. Ngoulakia added that the big shots were quick to accuse militants of being opponents. "Who has not been victim of this internal dictatorship, each time he wanted to take an active part in the life of the party," he asked, remarking that militants had been reduced to playing the role of "consumers of ideas originating from a certain group of people whose orders one had no right to challenge".

#### **President Calls 'Militants' to Order**

AB2205211790 Dakar PANA in French 1139 GMT  
22 May 90

[Text] Libreville, 22 May (AGP-GAB/PANA)—The Gabonese head of state, Mr. Omar Bongo, yesterday in Libreville called on all the political leanings that endorsed the "abortive project" of the Social Democratic Rally of Gabon (RSDG), to "amalgamate again within the PDG [Gabonese Democratic Party] unitary crucible."

In a letter addressed to PDG (former single party) militants, attending an extraordinary congress in Libreville since 17 May, a copy of which was sent to the GABONESE PRESS AGENCY (AGP), President Bongo nearly disavowed the "reformers," the PDG's young wolves, for their ambition to reform the party and their desire to replace the "caciques (or conservatives)."

Since the introduction of the multiparty system, the head of state is henceforth above all parties, playing the role of an arbiter. According to him, it is high time now "to correct past errors in order to better manage the present and to ensure the future" when the PDG, which has exclusively ruled the country for 22 years, will no longer be alone in the national political arena.

He pointed out to militants that they have not become "orphans," since his withdrawal from the PDG leadership as the "founding-chairman" and said that he will follow the party's development with "interest" and will be with the militants "in spirit and in heart."

### **Zaire**

#### **Prime Minister Bululu Speaks on Reform Process**

AB2105164690 Paris AFP in French 1409 GMT  
21 May 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 May (AFP)—Yesterday, Zairian assemblers began a marathon session to discuss the revision of the Zairian Constitution. This move is expected to lead to political liberalism, as proposed by President Mobutu for his country in his 24 April statement.

During this first plenary session, which ended late in the evening, about one hundred speeches by the people's commissioners (deputies) were recorded. It again afforded the prime minister, Mr. Lunda Bululu, the opportunity to recall that the process of reforms to be adopted will take place in two phases. The one-year

transition period will end in May 1991, and post-1991 will be devoted to installing the "Third Republic" in Zaire. The transition year, Mr. Bululu further informed the deputies, will end with the writing of the new constitution, which will be submitted for a popular referendum.

In the meantime, constitutional amendments must be effected in the current constitution to fill a legal vacuum in the running of institutions. These amendments will affect 54 articles, which primarily concern the status of the former state party, the Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR).

The prime minister added, moreover, that one of the important stages of this transitional period will be the elaboration of the law on the organization, operation, and financing of political parties in Zaire. Three weeks ago, Marshal Mobutu installed a three-party system. It was learned from reliable sources that about 20 political associations have filed applications at the Supreme Court, the only competent organ qualified to record the registrations of future Zairian political parties.

During their first working session, the deputies discussed the balance and definition of powers. They discussed the notion of political and trade union pluralism, which should result from the revision of the Constitution. Several speakers also mentioned the article about the national emblem, which is considered by many Zairians as the flag of the sole party, MPR.

Finally, the deputies recommended that managers of public enterprises should declare their assets before assuming office and at the end of their mandate.

#### **Lubumbashi University Lecturer Describes Killings**

LD2205110690 Paris International Service in French  
0630 GMT 22 May 90

[Excerpts] There was an horrific incident in Zaire some 10 days ago—during the night of 11 to 12 May to be precise—on the campus at Lubumbashi, capital of Shaba Province in the southern part of the country. Violent repression came down on the students. Listen now to the account by Roland Oumoure, a Belgian lecturer at Lubumbashi University, recorded exclusively for RFI [Radio France International] by Christophe Boisbouvier:

[Begin recording] [Oumoure] It would appear, according to several sources of information, that troops came to the campus, the electricity on campus was cut, and several students were killed in their rooms.

[Boisbouvier] Do you have any idea of the death toll?

[Oumoure] Sources differ on this point and it is very difficult to make an estimate from the information one has. It appears, however, that about 50 people would not be an exaggeration.

[Boisbouvier] And the bodies were still on the campus?



[Oumoure] No, they banned access to the campus for several days to clean it up. Several Zaireans who were there said in fact they were cleaning up in an attempt to eliminate all traces of what happened. [passage omitted]

[Boisbouvier] There has been talk of brutal killings using bayonets.

[Oumoure] It has been said quite simply that they had their throats cut by knives. [end recording] [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Christophe Boisbouvier, you made inquiries and were able to reconstruct these events. First of all, Christophe, how did this massacre come about?

[Boisbouvier] Everything began a few days earlier when the Lubumbashi students decided to take President Mobutu at his word—he had promised a multiparty system and the students immediately hunted down the single party's informers and beat up three of them. The police closed the campus and the students could no longer leave. Suddenly, during the night of Friday, 11 May, electricity in the rooms was cut off and the repression began. The Special Presidential Division, or in any case an elite unit, seems to have arrived by plane and a massacre took place. Several students had their throats cut by knives, as this Belgian teacher just told us. The following morning the survivors were dazed, another witness says: They left the campus carrying their mattresses on their heads. [passage omitted]

**British Correspondent Interviews De Klerk 20 May**

*MB2205162490 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1822 GMT 20 May 90*

[Interview with President F.W. de Klerk by ITN correspondent Trevor McDonald on 20 May in London—video recorded]

[Text] [McDonald] Mr. President, Mrs. Thatcher has always been regarded in some circles as one of South Africa's friends, but on this tour you have been meeting other European leaders.

Now, is it your impression that you did well? How did you do talking to them?

[De Klerk] I think South Africa did well out of this tour, thus far.

It is not I who do well. It is the question whether there is growing understanding and real perspective on what is really happening in South Africa. And, yes, I found across Europe, thus far, that there is an understanding of a new reality in South Africa of the irreversibility of what is taking place.

There is acceptance of the sincerity of the government in attaining the goals which we have set, the goals of a new just South Africa in which all its people will participate, will have the right to vote, will have a vote of equal value, will participate in government at all levels. And, in that sense of the word, yes, I met with open doors, with friendliness, and with a wish of the side of European Governments that we should succeed.

[McDonald] I know you don't want to prejudge the issue, but when do you think one can see that reflected in concrete actions on the part of EC governments?

[De Klerk] I did not come with my hat in my hand to Europe. The main purpose is not to get this sanction or that sanction lifted.

My conclusion would be that there is a realization amongst the leadership in general that the time for reevaluation of attitudes and policies with regard to South Africa has arrived. I would hope that we can move into normalization of our international relationships rather sooner than later. And, I think it is not impossible that already during 1990 we will see results of this process of reevaluation which is taking place.

[McDonald] But surely, Mr. President, you would like to see sanctions lifted. One of your ministers has said, in fact, that it would be a very significant time, I think it was Mr. du Plessis, said it was a very significant time for other countries to make some sort of signal in recognition of the process of change going on in South Africa.

You would like to see that happen?

[De Klerk] Obviously, obviously. But sanctions, in any event, are becoming irrelevant because of what is happening, so in that sense of the word, we are really moving beyond the point of dealing with old agendas.

We have turned the agenda in South Africa upside down. I think it is time that old agendas elsewhere, with regard to South Africa, should also be turned upside down. So, I'm really looking for something more than just looking at old decisions and asking: Now, is this one still justified? When can we change this one?

I am totally against a checklist approach of dealing with South Africa, and I am very much aware that there is the possibility of new goal posts being defined. That is the last thing which South Africa's people need at this point in time.

[McDonald] Why is it so difficult at the present time to lift the state of emergency in South Africa, which is one of the issues on the checklist, if I may say so, which the ANC [African National Congress] is concerned about?

[De Klerk] Because of the volatile situation, because of an unacceptably high rate of incidents, violent incidents, and specifically in certain areas.

The ANC, in having had the discussions a few weeks ago with us, undertook in the very same breath in which we reiterated our commitment to lift the state of emergency as soon as possible, to exert themselves to work towards helping to reduce the level of violence and intimidation in South Africa, and, obviously, it will be in the interest of my country, after what the ANC wants, it will be in the interest of all the people in South Africa if we can normalize also that situation and lift the state of emergency.

[McDonald] Of course, it is not just a security question; it also has to do with creating the proper climate for negotiation, which is another part.

You understand that part?

[De Klerk] Oh, yes. That would make a contribution toward filling out the good climate for negotiation, which is already growing in South Africa, and in that sense of the word it is another additional reason why, obviously, we are anxious to lift it.

[McDonald] What do you consider your own constituency, and I am talking now in racial terms here, the white constituency? Do you think that you have a timetable to get this negotiation showing the kind of results which will make you win a next election?

[De Klerk] My own constituency, those who voted for me, is anxious that we should move as quickly as possible. They follow the message which we give in that regard.

Others are afraid that we might succeed soon, and in that sense of the word would like to delay the process. I am

not going to allow us to be put off in our quest for real reform as soon as possible, according to the quickest possible time schedule.

[McDonald] Can I put to you what some of your critics say?

They say what is really needed now is some sweeping condemnation about the evils and brutality of apartheid in the past, something to clear the decks, like Mr. Gorbachev talking about the age of Stalin and saying this did happen, it was awful, it was brutal, now we make a new start. They say you still have not done that.

[De Klerk] If they say that, they haven't listened and read what I and members of my government have been saying.

We just won an election on the basis of asking a mandate to eliminate all forms of discrimination, to bring about a new, and just, and equitable South Africa. We, in clear terms, spelled out the logical consequences of this, to which I have refereed earlier in this interview, and, therefore, anybody saying that we are still in any way directly or indirectly advocating apartheid or clinging to apartheid is absolutely wrong.

#### EC Foreign Ministers To Reevaluate Sanctions

MB2005202590 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1900 GMT 20 May 90

[Text] European Community foreign ministers have decided at a meeting in Ireland to take another look at the question of sanctions against South Africa.

The British foreign secretary, Mr. Douglas Hurd, told media representatives that Denmark and Ireland were among the countries most reluctant to lift sanctions against South Africa. Mr. Hurd said that Denmark would send an ambassador to South Africa again to reevaluate the situation.

The chairman of the meeting, Mr. Gerry Collins of Ireland, said that the Community would discuss the question of sanctions against South Africa at its meeting next month.

#### Further Coverage of Activities in Welkom Township

##### Police Sweep Area 22 May

MB2305073290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0723 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Welkom May 23 SAPA—Police carried out the biggest crime prevention operation held in the [Orange] Free State in the Thabong residential area outside Welkom on Tuesday [22 May] night, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

The district commissioner of police in the northern Free State, Col. Hennie Heymans, said the operation had

been intended to prevent crime and to restore law and order at the residential area after the recent violence.

More than 1,000 policemen supported by the Defence Force's Group 34 and the Thabong municipal police took part.

About 4,000 houses were searched and suspected stolen vehicles, pangas [knives], knobkieries [clubs] and petrol bombs were seized.

##### 'Show of Strength'

MB2305095990 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0900 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] The police and members of the Defense Force began a massive show of strength in Welkom this morning. The liaison officer of the police in the northern [Orange] Free State, Major Johan Fouche, said several police and Defense Force vehicles were being used in the action. He said the action was intended to show the residents of Welkom that the police and the Defense Force were prepared at all times and that people did not have to fear for their safety.

The action is a sequel to the crime prevention operation at Thabong residential area outside Welkom last night. About 1,500 policemen and members of the Defense Force took part, and more than 100 vehicles were used. Homemade firearms, several petrol bombs, and vehicles suspected of having been stolen were seized. Several illegal immigrants were arrested.

##### Security Watch Chief Talks

MB2305084290 London BBC World Service in English  
0635 GMT 23 May 90

[From the "Network Africa" program presented by Kwabanah Mensah]

[Text] In the gold mining town of Welkom, in the Orange Free State, the atmosphere is still said to be extremely tense after an upsurge of racial violence and in the adjoining black township of Thabong.

Trouble has been brewing for quite a while. Last month, gangs of armed white men took to the streets, they say, to protect themselves from black extremists. Attacks by these vigilante groups in turn prompted a black boycott of white businesses in Welkom and the situation reached a crisis last week when two whites were killed in disturbances at a gold mine. Since then, several more black people have been killed. Now, although the black boycott has been suspended, the leader of Blanke Veiligheid, or White Security, Welkom's main white vigilante group, Hennie Muller, has said his patrols will continue.

On the line to Welkom, I asked him why they had gotten together in the first place.

[Begin recording] [Muller] In the first instance, I just want to tell you that we are not a vigilante group. We are a group of people that's concerned with the safety in our



white neighborhoods. There is no law stopping us to do patrols, there is no law that can stop us to protect ourselves. We would like to protect our property and our lives.

[Mensah] In what sense, though, do you need to protect yourselves?

[Muller] There was quite a few instances, you know, since the release of Nelson Mandela, there was a lot of black on black violence in South Africa. Every time this man gets on the platform, he promotes the armed struggle and he promotes violence. The ANC [African National Congress] has got their own army, they call them the Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation]. They are marching in our streets with wooden replicas of AK-47 machine guns and that creates a fear amongst white people. So, that is why we think we should protect ourselves. In the case that they should feel like taking the town, we must be ready and prepared to do anything that they can do, we can do it better.

[Mensah] But, surely, taking up arms yourself is only....

[Muller, interrupting] My friend, there is a misconception: We are not taking up arms. We will not do that. We will not go to the black townships and shoot people there. We are not that stupid. We are worried about the safety of the people in our white neighborhoods and there is no problem with that. There is nothing that can stop us.

[Mensah] You have decided to rebel on a request by the Law and Order Minister Mr. Vlok, I believe, who wants you to suspend your patrols.

[Muller] Yes, you see, all the blame was thrown on us, being the vigilantes and being the cause of the consumer boycott that was going on. We made an agreement with him that we will stop our patrols if he can get any confirmation from the black side to go with whatever he wants them to do. He asked them to stop the boycott and he promised us that, when we stop our patrols, they will stop the consumer boycott. As you know, nothing happened to the boycott. We have stopped our patrols and nothing happened to the boycott. People just kept on boycotting and that is why we are back on the streets patrolling our city.

[Mensah] But, Mr. Muller, don't you think that you and your group, patrolling the streets with guns and so on, is simply going to fuel this violence and this racial tension that you say you want to stop?

[Muller] Well, my friend, there are strikes all over, there are boycotts all over. It happened in towns where we are not active, so I cannot see that our patrols provoke violence. The ANC can only criticize. They want the country. They do not want (?law and order). They think when Mr. Nelson Mandela was released that there is no law and order anymore in South Africa and they are making a big mistake. Mr. Mandela is acting like the new state president of South Africa and he is living in a dream world. The whites in South Africa will not accept

him as the new state president and the whites in South Africa will not accept a majority rule by blacks.

[Mensah] You sound as if you...do you want apartheid to remain as it is? Do you not accept that change is underway?

[Muller] No, I have got no problem with apartheid. There is no apartheid in South Africa anymore, anyway. There is no apartheid in South Africa. [end recording]

### Defense Officials To Meet ANC on Future Army

MB2305055290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2230 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Cape Town May 22 SAPA—A former general in the South African Air Force, the chiefs of the defence forces of Ciskei and Transkei, and a number of citizen force officers are among a delegation of 45 South Africans to meet ANC [African National Congress] military chiefs in Lusaka this week to talk about a post-apartheid army.

Mr. David Screen, the national director of IDASA [Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa], said on Tuesday [22 May] the five-day talks, beginning with an informal get-together tomorrow night, would discuss issues including the nature, size and expense of a non-racial defence force in a post-apartheid South Africa.

"We'll be looking at a national, an integrated, rather than a sectional defence force," he said.

Workshop titles included The Role of the Military During Periods of Negotiation and Transition, What Would Happen to the Homeland Armies, and Accountability of the Defence Force to Parliament.

He said IDASA, which was organising the meeting, believed it would be a "real breakthrough".

"We see it as terribly important."

Among South African participants would be retired Air Force General Wally Black, former officer commanding the Cape Town Highlanders Mr. Tony Marriner, the heads of the Ciskei and Transkei Defence Forces, General G. Ramushwane of the Venda Defence Force and a number of "quite high-ranking" citizen force officers.

Others included representatives of the End Conscription Campaign, Mr. Laurie Nathan and Mr. Dave Schmidt; Professor of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, Mike Hough; the Democratic Party spokesman on law and order, Mr. Tian van der Merwe; the director of IDASA, Dr. Frederick van Zyl Slabbert; the president of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union, Mr. Gregory Rockman, and several journalists.

It was reported earlier from Lusaka that ANC spokesman Mr. Tom Sebina said the ANC delegation

would be represented by Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] Commander Mr. Joe Modise and Chief of Staff Mr. Chris Hani.

Members of the policy-making National Executive Committee and some junior military leaders would also attend.

"A post-apartheid South Africa will need an army that will defend the whole country and not only sections of it," Mr. Sebina said.

### **Buthelezi: Integration 'Absurd'**

*MB2205194990 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1929 GMT 22 May 90*

[Text] Ulundi May 21 SAPA—The ANC's [African National Congress] demand for the amalgamation of the SA Defence Force and Umkhonto we Sizwe—the African National Congress "armed wing"—was a "potent" recipe for disaster, Zulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Tuesday. Ordinary people were sick and tired of being brutalised by groups of comrades acting in the name of the UDF [United Democratic Front] and ANC, he told an organisation of former military personnel, Veterans for Victory.

He predicted there would be some surprises when black people were able to vote in secrecy without hindrance.

"When that day comes you will be able to see... there must have been a huge silent majority which, in this year of 1990, was intimidated into the silence it was holding," he said.

On current violence, the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president spoke of the wide perception, on various sides, that black policemen were being used by political organisations to "gun down" their opponents. Valid or not, the important fact was that people believed it.

It was in this context, and in response to the demand of peace-loving black people in the townships, that he had called for the replacement of uniformed blacks by white SADF [South African Defence Force] units.

It was in this complex situation that blacks heard of the ANC's demand for the amalgamation on the SADF and Umkhonto into one militia.

"Nothing that I can think of could be a greater recipe for disaster," Mr. Buthelezi said. The reality was that people were sick and tired of violence and knew it could be traced to the ANC's attempts to translate its armed struggle into a people's war.

People were also sick and tired of being "brutalised" into observing stayaways and boycotts as they were of the stoning and burning of buses and taxis when they wanted to go to work in defiance of calls to stay at home.

"To think of giving the people responsible for the kind of violence which has actually taken place a 50 per cent stake in the SA Defence Force is patently absurd."

The claim itself rested on the political myth that there was a similarity between what was now happening in South Africa and what had happened in Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe, said Mr. Buthelezi.

In these countries there had been "liberation armies" which had actually won territorial advantages, had gone on to campaign against government troops from liberated zones and had then returned as governments back from exile. This was the kind of fame that the ANC was now without justification claiming for itself.

Mr. Buthelezi said there had been great euphoria when political prisoners including Nelson Mandela had been released and organisations were unbanned after President de Klerk's February 2 speech. He had rejoiced himself. Euphoria was, however, a bubble that swelled and burst.

"The final test will come only when there are free and open elections and there is secrecy at the ballot box in which people can make their choices without let or hindrance."

That was when it would be seen that there must have been a huge silent majority which had been intimidated into silence in 1990, the Inkatha leader said.

### **Boesak Meets Vlok on Police Suspensions**

*MB2205193390 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1901 GMT 22 May 90*

[Text] Cape Town May 22 SAPA—President of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches Dr. Allan Boesak held talks on Tuesday with the Law and Order Minister Mr. Adriaan Vlok on procedure for re-instating dismissed policemen.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Radio news reports Dr. Boesak acted as mediator at the weekend between government and members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union [POPCRU], which represents members of the police and prisons service.

POPCRU is not recognised by the authorities.

The talks followed Dr. Boesak's role at the weekend when five POPCRU members vacated the West German Embassy in Cape Town after seeking refuge in the embassy.

**Authorities Establish First Nonracial Teachers College***MB1905053490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0107 GMT 19 May 90*

[Text] Johannesburg May 19 SAPA—The establishment of South Africa's first nonracial college for the training of teachers was announced on Saturday.

The 30 rand [R] million mixed college of education will be opened near Pretoria next year.

"For more than 30 years this training has been rigidly separated along racial lines," said a statement from Promat College, which will be building and administering the new college.

In announcing its establishment, the chairman of the College Council, Mr. Justice J.J. Trengove, said it was one of the most exciting developments in education in South Africa and dovetailed marvellously with the new spirit of reconciliation which was sweeping the country. He said the fact that agreement had been reached with government after long and hard negotiations constituted a "truly historic event."

"A four year syllabus has been drawn up after worldwide consultations by educational experts from the University of the Witwatersrand [Wits]. The curriculum complies with the national criteria for teacher education," Mr. Justice Trengove said.

"The college will measure up to international standards; the course will be run in conjunction with Wits, and a recognised diploma will be issued by the college in association with the university, ensuring academic credibility.

"The course will also satisfy the requirements of the body which evaluates qualifications for employment in education, enabling college graduates to seek employment at any school in South Africa."

The college, presently under construction is near Pretoria and Mamelodi on 26HA [hectares] of land. The educational centre will house the new college as well as a primary and secondary school. The first phase of the project comprises low level complexes housing class rooms and laboratories. This phase also includes an administrative centre, as well as an all-purpose hall whose seats have been designed to recline completely for certain indoor sports activities. The second phase of the development will include hostels for boarders as well as sports fields and facilities.

**Kriel Rejects Township Plans Near Power Station***MB2205193690 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1915 GMT 22 May 90*

[Text] Parliament May 22 SAPA—It would not be possible to establish another crossroads in the vicinity of

Koeberg nuclear power station, the minister of planning and provincial affairs, Mr. Hernus Kriel, said on Tuesday.

Replying to debate on his budget vote, he referred to a proposal by Mr. W.P. Doman (NP [National Party] Vasco) that black housing be established in the "Koeberg radius".

"This is a thing we must just forget about," said Mr. Kriel.

As was the case with atomic power stations throughout the world, certain conditions were attached to the granting of Koeberg's licence to operate as a nuclear facility.

"If we have to alter it, it would cost millions to upgrade Koeberg's safety standards."

**Minister Rejects Black Appointment to Natal Body***MB2205194090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1913 GMT 22 May 90*

[Text] Parliament May 22 SAPA—The time was not ripe to consider appointing a black man to the Natal Provincial Executive, the minister of planning and provincial affairs, Mr. Hernus Kriel, said on Tuesday.

Replying to debate on his budget vote, he referred to a statement by Mr. Mahmoud Rajab (DP [Democratic Party] Springfield) that Natal was the only province with no black MEC [Management Executive Council].

Natal, said Mr. Kriel, was a case in its own in that it shared a joint executive authority with KwaZulu.

"I don't think that with the troubles in Natal we must appoint a black man to that position," he said.

**Education Body on Provisional NP-ANC Government***MB1805132390 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1303 GMT 18 May 90*

[Text] Johannesburg May 18 SAPA—The National Education Coordinating Committee, a body of concerned parents and educationists, has called for an interim government consisting of the ANC [African National Congress] and the National Party [NP].

The call was made in a statement issued on Friday [18 May], welcoming the Department of Education and Training's [DET] recognition that "black education is unacceptable to the very people for whom it is intended" and DET's proposal to develop an acceptable formula determined by the people.

The NECC said it did not believe the DET could resolve the crisis in education.

It was inherently undemocratic because it was fundamentally unaccountable to the people it claimed to serve, the NECC said.

"We in the NECC believe that the resolution of the crisis lies in the resolution of the national political crisis. However, during the interim (prior to the election of a national constituent assembly) the crisis can be reduced."

The organisation said an interim government, "consisting of the main actors, namely the ANC and the National Party," should be constituted as a matter of urgency.

"With regard to education this proposed interim government would be responsible for the establishment of an interim education department, the object of which would be to resolve the crisis in all areas of education. We believe that this would result in both quantitative and qualitative changes."

#### **Buthlezi Repeats Joint ANC Talks Invitation**

*MB2105131790 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1200 GMT 21 May 90*

[Text] Inkatha President Mangosuthu Buthelezi has again called on the ANC [African National Congress] leadership to meet him in a bid to end the Natal conflict.

Peter auf der Hyde reports from Ulundi:

[Begin Auf der Hyde recording] Chief Buthelezi was responding to recent allegations made by the ANC that Inkatha was hindering the Natal peace process.

He said he had invited ANC President Oliver Tambo to a meeting to discuss the violence, and this invitation had been extended to ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela after his release from prison. Chief Buthelezi said Mandela had agreed to a meeting with King Zwelithini but had later cancelled the appointment.

He accused the ANC of attempting to prolong the violence by issuing confrontationist statements.

My response to ANC accusations that Inkatha does not want to sit down to talk about the violence is to invite Dr. Mandela to talk with me about the problems as he sees them and to allow me to talk about them as I see them, Chief Buthelezi said. [end recording]

#### **Mandela Assures Nothing Can Delay Negotiations**

*MB2205181690 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1600 GMT 22 May 90*

[Text] The deputy president of the African National Congress [ANC], Dr. Nelson Mandela, says nothing will delay discussions between his organization and the government.

In an interview with the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation], Dr. Mandela reacted to a statement by the Azanian People's Organization and the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania that talks would have to be convened with all so-called freedom movements before negotiations began with the government.

Dr. Mandela said that the ANC attached value to consultations with other organizations but that such talks would be treated merely as a process that was already underway.

#### **Mandela Discusses African Support for Talks**

*MB2205212990 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1800 GMT 22 May 90*

[Text] The deputy president of the African National Congress [ANC], Mr. Nelson Mandela, says the ANC will not accept any delays in its negotiations with the government.

He said this in reaction to a suggestion by AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] and Azanian Black Consciousness Movement that a conference of all liberation movements should be held before any further negotiations with the government were held.

He said, however, that the ANC valued consultations with other black groups.

Mr. Mandela returned from his tour of seven African countries last night, and he spoke to Linda van Tilburgh:

[Begin video recording] [Mandela] I found a lot of support for the antiapartheid struggle in the country. There is also unanimous appreciation for the decision of the African National Congress and the Government to sit down in an attempt to remove all the obstacles to negotiation. The feeling is that no useful purpose will be served whatsoever by us slaughtering one another, when we could sit down to resolve our problems peacefully.

[Van Tilburgh] Doctor, were there any calls from African countries to abandon the armed struggle?

[Mandela] No. I explained wherever I went that the armed struggle is there to ensure the dismantling of apartheid, and until that is achieved it is not time, the time is not ripe for us to consider the lifting of the armed struggle. But, we have, nevertheless, made a concession that once the government removes the obstacles to negotiation, then we are prepared to consider the question of a truce, the question of a cease-fire, so that we should be able to conduct negotiations in an atmosphere which can ensure success of the process.

[Van Tilburgh] Don't you think that your visit to the Libyan leader, Colonel al-Qadhafi, will jeopardize your relationship with the West and especially with America?



[Mandela] We look at individuals from our own point of view first and foremost, and comrade leader al-Qadhafi is one of the strongest allies of the people of South Africa in their antiapartheid struggle. [end recording]

### **Mandela Denies Discussing Detainees With Mugabe**

*MB2205135290 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
22 May 90 p 3*

[Robin Drew]

[Text] HARARE—Nelson Mandela said yesterday that the question of freeing South African nationals held by the Zimbabwe Government for actions against the ANC [African National Congress] on Zimbabwean soil had not been raised in his two-hour briefing session with President Robert Mugabe.

The ANC deputy president said: "This is a question between the Zimbabwe Government and the South African Government. It does not affect us."

Earlier there had been speculation in diplomatic circles that the issue could be discussed during Mr. Mandela's unexpected stopover in Harare on his way back to South Africa from an African tour.

Among the seven people being held in prison for anti-ANC activities are two South African nationals Oidie Harington and Leslie Lesia.

Mr. Mandela said the separate question of South African nationals being held prisoner by the ANC was a sensitive issue which had been raised by the South African Government in formal discussions.

"It is better not to pursue it, in the interests of the South African nationals," he said in reply to a question at a press conference. The matter was an important one.

Mr. Mandela said it was unlikely he would meet President de Klerk again until July, after his return from the United States.

Mr. Mandela leaves for Europe on June 10 and has a number of engagements in South Africa before then.

He said the ANC could not tolerate the continued destabilisation of neighbouring states, and this was likely to affect negotiations.

From discussions with Mr. Mugabe there had emerged useful observations which would be of great importance in negotiations with Pretoria.

### **Alfred Nzo Discusses ANC's 'Torture' Issue**

*MB1805195890 London BBC World Service in English  
1615 GMT 18 May 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] cannot seem to escape the shadow of its dissidents and the maltreatment of them in the camps in Angola and Tanzania.

This week, a group of them were released from interrogation by South African Police after they returned three weeks ago and, again, there were stories of maltreatment. The ANC admits that it has happened but insists that the people responsible for torture and abuse of human rights were being brought to book and suitably disciplined.

Well, the ANC's secretary general, Alfred Nzo, is in London. Fiona Lablestia asked him how these things had been allowed to happen in the first place:

[Begin recording] [Nzo] Now, you see, first it is a very strange thing that this sort of allegations should be elevated to the extent that they are against the African National Congress. Of course the code of the African National Congress is very specific in being against any form of torture but, as we have admitted in the past, we have discovered that in some instances the overzealousness of those who are conducting the investigations have led to malpractices of that type. Once that is discovered, we have always made certain to accordingly discipline those that are responsible.

[Lablestia] What steps are being taken at the moment to monitor the camps to make sure that such incidents do not happen again?

[Nzo] The National Executive Committee appointed a special committee composed of members of the ANC, a subcommittee of [word indistinct] people whose task was to go to these areas where the people are being kept, discuss with them, find out from them—I mean, from the inmates themselves—what has been happening, what complaints do they have, give the names of officers [words indistinct].

[Lablestia] There are eight who have now become known as dissident members of the ANC who did single out certain individuals. These individuals are very [word indistinct], namely Joe Modise and Chris Hani. Have investigations been made as to their involvement?

[Nzo] No, no, no, no, no! You see, it is very strange because these people that have been mentioned have never at any one stage been personally involved. Of course, they might mention them because—who is Joe Modise? He is the army commander. Who is Chris Hani? At one time, he was a political commissar. Quite obviously, he might have been referring to them in their capacity but they have never been directly involved.

[Lablestia] But if Joe Modise or Chris Hani turned a blind eye to actions by their subordinates, would they not be as blameworthy?

[Nzo] Joe Modise and Chris Hani are members of the National Executive Committee who participated very actively in the decisions that I have just referred to. Well, a special organ was set up by the decision of the National

Executive Committee [NEC]. So, the question of their having turned a blind eye to these things is just not there.

[Lablestia] As allegations have been made against those two individuals, is it appropriate that they should be involved in the monitoring organ?

[Nzo] They are not in the subcommittee. They are part of a decision. As members of the NEC, they decided that there must be [word indistinct].

[Lablestia] When I spoke to one of these eight individuals, he said to me: The world will realize that if this is how they are prepared to treat their own fellow blacks, what chance does the white minority have for its rights to be upheld. What do you have to say about that?

[Nzo] That is absolute nonsense. We are not going to investigate every white person inside South Africa. We are in fact mobilizing them into the democratic process. [end recording]

#### **Azanian, Black Consciousness Groups Seek Conference**

MB2205153990 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English  
22 May 90 p 3

[Text] A consultative conference involving all liberation movements should be convened urgently, the Azanian Peoples' Organization and the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania [AZAPO] decided in Harare at the weekend.

At a press conference held in Johannesburg yesterday to report back on the Harare meeting, AZAPO President Dr. Jerry Mosala said the consultative conference would discuss the future of the country, "prior to any negotiations that might be entered into by all or any components of the liberation movement."

The conference would also discuss the "reconquest of the land, transformation of the economy and a three-person, one-vote elections for a constituent assembly which will draft a constitution for a liberated Azania."

In the meantime, the BCMA and AZAPO agreed the struggle must be intensified in all forms. They also agreed that F.W. de Klerk's current negotiations package did not promise anything for the oppressed.

#### **Consumer Price Index Rises 14.9 Percent in March**

MB1805155190 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1321 GMT 18 May 90

[Excerpt] Pretoria May 18 SAPA—The inflation rate for March 1990, as measured by the consumer price index, was 14.9 per cent or the same as February, the Central Statistical Services said in Pretoria on Friday [18 May].

The annual rate of increase in the indices for the lower, middle, and higher income groups are 15.9 per cent, 14.9 per cent and 14.6 per cent, respectively.

The monthly rate of increase, after eliminating seasonal variations, is 1.3 per cent. [passage omitted]

#### **Johannesburg Teachers Stage Peaceful Protest**

MB1805151190 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1057 GMT 18 May 90

[By Neil Lewis]

[Excerpt] Johannesburg May 18 SAPA—More than 2,500 teachers on Friday dispersed peacefully after they presented a memorandum detailing grievances against the "coloured" education system at the House of Representatives Offices in Johannesburg.

The march is believed to be the first ever by coloured teachers in Johannesburg.

The huge throng sat down at the Bree Street entrance of the Department of Education and Culture Offices as a three-person delegation presented the memorandum to the chief of inspector of education in the Transvaal, Mr. Johnny Francis.

Delegation leader Ronnie Swart, to huge applause, demanded an immediate response from the House of Representatives official.

When Mr. Francis took the podium, he was booed and heckled by the crowd. With regard to several short-term demands, Mr. Francis indicated his department was flexible, but he could not give a firm undertaking to reemploy several teachers dismissed nine years ago for their alleged political involvement. Mr. Francis said he would despatch the memorandum to Cape Town for it to be dealt with through proper channels.

This brought derisive howls of laughter and interjection from the crowd who then chanted: "We have used the channels for 20 years. We have used the channels for 20 years. Nothing, nothing, nothing."

After the speech, Mr. Francis was heckled with teachers chanting: "Sellout, sellout. Puppet, puppet, puppet." [passage omitted]

#### **Labor, Democratic Parties Welcome Education Reforms**

MB1805184990 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans  
1400 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] The strategy announced by National Education Minister Gene Louw to achieve education reform has been welcomed by Mr. Clifford Nasson, Labor Party chief spokesman on education.

Mr. Nasson said during the debate on the minister's budget that education reform in South Africa would

have to be based on equal opportunities for all. He did, however, express his reservations concerning the possibility of a privatized education system, saying that the majority of the country's population are not ready for this.

Mr. Nasson welcomed the introduction of a system of distance education [as heard] but said one must remember that 80 percent of the black population did not have electricity.

Mr. Roger Burroughs, Democratic Party [DP] spokesman on education, welcomed Mr. Louw's announcement. He said in Parliament that the investigation should be as wide-ranging as possible and that it should include the financing of education. He said if the government were to continue with the current system of subsidization and with separate education departments, South Africa would be headed for disaster.

Mr. Burroughs reiterated that the DP was in favor of a single ministry of education with regional departments. On the issue of the privatization of schools, he said that although the DP supported the concept of private schools, the privatization of existing government schools was a dangerous situation.

Minister of National Education Gene Louw earlier announced that the Department of National Education had begun a comprehensive investigation into a new education strategy to find short- and medium-term solutions to educational problems. The investigation includes interaction between formal, informal, and distance teaching. The training, remuneration, and registration of teachers will also be studied in depth.

## 23 May Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB2305121590

[Editorial Report]

### THE CITIZEN

Black, White 'Responsibility' to Avoid Violence—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 22 May in its page 6 editorial refers to the Welkom violence between black and white mineworkers, saying there is "a responsibility on all sides to avoid confrontation, for the grave danger is that there may be a terrible and bloody clash that will set Welkom back for years and end any prospect of achieving racial harmony. This must be avoided at all costs."

### THE STAR

Need To Provide Housing—A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 23 May comments on the "daunting problem" of housing South Africa's homeless, saying that evicting or prosecuting "desperate people" in shantytowns is "no real answer." "New land must be found, and basic services laid on, as

a top priority. The money saved on dismantling wasteful homeland and 'own affairs' structures should provide a useful start."

Call White 'Vigilantes' to Account—A second editorial on the same page observes that the Welkom "vigilantes" must "be called to account." "Their street patrols—initiated before last week's killing of two white miners—triggered the consumer boycott, raised temperatures all round and made it difficult for the police to allow the youths to work off steam by marching through Welkom."

### BUSINESS DAY

'Nervousness' About ANC 'Hostility' to Capital—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 23 May in a page 8 editorial says "so far, the South African business community—unlike the foreign investors—has been quite tolerant" of the African National Congress (ANC) "display of hostility to capital and to the managers and investors who employ capital to create wealth. They have taken the view that ignorant revolutionary rhetoric is a means of blowing off steam, and that reality must sooner or later intrude. And, indeed, the ANC's original, non-sensical ideas of nationalising banks and the mines, as threatened by the Freedom Charter, have been considerably toned down. But a great deal of nervousness remains." "Until now, the ANC could afford to prance and threaten," but now the ANC "must bid for the allegiance of reasonable people, or the reasonable people will turn all their skills towards escaping from the trap."

De Klerk Must Reassure Conservative Whites—On the same page, white concerns are addressed: "While President de Klerk convinces foreign governments that apartheid is being killed off and that change is irreversible, these same declarations are turning conservative whites to despair, and to arms. On his return he will have to get down, urgently, to persuading less reformist whites that his course offers them the chance of security apartheid denied them. Like socialism, apartheid has not failed because it was wrongly applied; it was doomed because it carried within it the seeds of its own destruction."

### SOWETAN

Government Promises 'Mean Less Than Blacks Expect'—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 23 May in its page 6 editorial states: "My, isn't the National Party a slow thinker? After years marked by violent deaths, by vocal protest and rent boycotts, it has come to realise that the black local authorities need to be scrapped." But "the government still has to approve the recommendations of the working group of the Coordinating Council for local Government, which represents 'white, black, Indian and coloured local authorities', before we can become too generous with our congratulations." "South Africans are again dropped into the land of ambiguous De Klerkese, which promises lots, but means less than blacks expect."

#### CAPE TIMES

Malan 'Not Fit' as Defense Head—An "intolerable state of affairs" has arisen in the "direction and control of the South African Defence Force," remarks Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 21 May in its page 8 editorial. "In direct contradiction of his express orders that the investigation into the CCB be given all possible help and co-operation, President de Klerk will return to find that the relevant records of this sinister organisation, or most of them, have been spirited away." The question of "responsibility" concerning both the activities of the Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB) and the recent cover-up, is "straightforward." If Defense Minister Magnus Malan knew about the CCB activities "he was responsible for its deeds as ministerial head." "If he did not know, his neglect of his ministerial duties were inexcusable. Either way he is not fit to be ministerial head of the SADF [South African Defence Force]."

#### THE NATAL WITNESS

Editorial Defends Minority Protection—"Surely it is possible to devise a constitution in which the political rights of minorities are protected without reference to race," declares Pietermaritzburg THE NATAL WITNESS in English on 15 May in a page 8 editorial. "Unlike racial discrimination, minority protection has a respectable pedigree and several offspring among the constitutions of the world." The ANC "must realise that political realities require that a new constitution allow some political influence (as distinct from veto power) to minorities. Finally, it is unfortunate that debate over this central issue has been conducted by the Government and the ANC as if they were the only players in the game."

There would probably be surprises for both parties in the views of all the other political parties which will have to be given a place at the negotiating table."

#### TRANSVALER

Mandela Hides Takeover Intentions Behind Smoke-screen—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 21 May in a page 8 editorial says the ANC should "stop its continual reaching back to the past, shift the goalposts less, and begin to make a positive contribution" to change in South Africa. "The changeover to a postapartheid South Africa can no longer be a one-sided process." TRANSVALER notes Nelson Mandela said in Cairo that "Mr. De Klerk has not done enough to abolish apartheid. If that is still Mandela's view one must begin to believe that the ANC's declared intentions about negotiations are just a smokescreen behind which it hides its real intentions to take over everything."

#### BEELD

Government Not Selling Out Whites—"South Africa's security situation has changed drastically," declares Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 22 May in a page 14 editorial. "Many people do unfortunately not understand it, or perhaps they do not want to understand it. The truth is that [the] army" has created a "basis for peaceful discussions." "Without being less prepared militarily, the ball is now in the court of the politicians who must continue the struggle against an enemy that has not changed its spots. It is therefore nonsense to accuse the government of selling out the whites. The border war with weapons is replaced by an internal war of words where the politicians must negotiate a fair dispensation for all South Africans—also the whites."



**Angola****USSR To Continue Supplying Arms to MPLA**

*LD2305003390 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0000 GMT 23 May 90*

[Text] The USSR supports Portugal's efforts in the Angolan question, but it will not stop supplying arms to the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. The head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Africa Department met Durao Barroso, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation in Lisbon yesterday.

Speaking to reporters, Yuriy Yukalov said that the Kremlin will only end military support to the MPLA when the United States does likewise with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. Yukalov is optimistic about developments in the peace process which depend on both sides, but does not justify an unconditional cease-fire.

**USSR, Portuguese Talks on Peace Process Noted**

*MB2205202690 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1900 GMT 22 May 90*

[Text] The USSR and Portugal say direct contacts between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] will accelerate the Angolan peace process. The two sides expressed this conviction at the end of a visit to Portugal by Yuriy Yukalov, director general for Africa in the Soviet Foreign Ministry [name and title as heard], who examined the issue with Durao Barroso, Portuguese secretary for foreign affairs and cooperation.

Other issues regarding the Angolan peace process and the general situation in southern Africa were also examined during the two-day talks that Yuriy Yukalov held in Lisbon with Portuguese authorities.

Portugal has been playing an important role in the latest developments in the Angolan peace process, having hosted the first meeting between the Angolan Government and UNITA in Evora last month. Durao Barroso came to Luanda on 18 May, bringing the latest news on the situation and announced that the second round of direct contacts between the Angolan Government and UNITA would be held in Portugal soon.

**President Meets Portugal's Socialist Party Envoy**

*MB2205065190 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0600 GMT 22 May 90*

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos yesterday granted an audience to Mario Santos, Portuguese National Assembly deputy for the Portuguese Socialist Party, with whom he discussed the Angolan peace process and other issues of common interest.

**Dos Santos Receives Chevron Official 22 May**

*MB2305071590 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0600 GMT 23 May 90*

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos yesterday in Luanda granted an audience to Chevron administrative council chairman (Kenneth Barry).

Speaking to the media afterward, the U.S. oil company official said he and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos discussed his company's work in Angola and the implementation of a cooperation program over the next five years. (Kenneth Barry) also said both sides expressed interest in the development of the Angolan peace process.

**Foreign Minister Meets Visiting EEC Delegation**

*MB2205213890 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1900 GMT 22 May 90*

[Text] Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy met the visiting EEC parliamentary delegation in Luanda this afternoon. The delegation is visiting our country at the invitation of the Angolan Development Association. The minister discussed our government's steps toward peace:

[Begin Van Dunem recording] As you know, after being at war all this time, we now begin to see peace at the end of the tunnel, despite the contradictions that always characterize this kind of process.

Any end to war is always characterized by a period of great violence, a period of increasing violence. As a matter of fact, this is the principal characteristic, because people try very hard to gain favorable positions at the negotiating table.

I mention this because our cooperation can only be effective in a climate of peace, and peace today constitutes the top priority in our country. Accordingly, the entire nation, our entire people, all organizations, including the Angolan Development Association, are deeply involved in this process, hoping that in the near future, perhaps even by the end of this year, we will undoubtedly find ways to resolve our differences. [end recording]

(Wilfred Alcantar), who leads the EEC delegation, said it was necessary to strengthen ties of friendship between people, considering worldwide changes, particularly in Eastern Europe. We hope that in a new situation of a unified Germany, issues of solidarity and understanding between the two peoples and countries will be a reality, the EEC official said.

He concluded: We think Angola is a rich country not only in raw materials and natural resources but also in human potential and warmth, which are fundamental for achieving peace.

The EEC parliamentary delegation was received in an informal meeting yesterday by Lucio Lara, the People's Assembly first secretary.

### Lesotho

#### Commonwealth Official's Statement 'Inappropriate'

MB1805165290 Maseru Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 18 May 90

[Text] The Government of Lesotho has made a strong protest to the Commonwealth Secretariat about a statement appearing in the April 1990 issue of the COMMONWEALTH (?CURRENT) and made by the Commonwealth secretary general, Sir Shridath Ramphal.

In its statement the government has deplored Mr. Ramphal's statement as an unwarranted, gross interference in the internal affairs of a member state. Mr. Ramphal's statement was inappropriate and it was totally beyond his mandate as secretary general.

The system of apartheid in South Africa was the source of great concern to all nationals of Lesotho given the unique geopolitical situation of this country. Consequently, the struggle against that system was a common commitment that could not be ascribed to the king alone. In fact, the king's stand was at the behest of the government and the people of Lesotho as a whole.

### Madagascar

#### President Ratsiraka Interviewed on Coup Attempt

AB1805212090 Antananarivo Domestic Service  
in Malagasy 1600 GMT 16 May 90

[Interview with President Didier Ratsiraka by unidentified European correspondents at Ambohitrainalavoloha State House, south of Antananarivo, on 15 May; interview conducted in French]

[Excerpts] European countries' knowledge of Madagascar will increase, particularly of its politics, economy, and external relations, and in the international field. Six journalists held talks yesterday with the Malagasy president, during which he elaborated on these issues. In fact, they wanted to know more about the realities of life in Madagascar. This is their first visit to our country, at the invitation of the World Bank. [passage omitted]

Mr. (Henri Grododon), adviser for [words indistinct] Europe to the World Bank, led them during the meeting with Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka at Ambohitrainalavoloha State House. He described the program of their visits during their one-week stay in Madagascar. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Correspondent:] [Words indistinct] number of questions in the fields of both foreign policy

and domestic politics, and the economy; but for a start, can you give us your opinion of Madagascar's characteristics? [passage omitted]

[Ratsiraka] [passage indistinct] We have made a choice: It is the socialist option. We will not go back. It is here that perhaps particular emphasis should be placed on its definition, because as soon as one speaks the word socialist, one immediately thinks of Mao Zedong, of Stalin, of Lenin, of [word indistinct] but Malagasy socialism has never been that of Stalin, of Brezhnev, of [words indistinct]. Malagasy socialism is firmly rooted in the soul of the Malagasy people. The principles of mutual aid, solidarity, hospitality are in the Malagasy soul. When we speak about socialism, we speak about equality of opportunity, or trying, at least. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Mr. President, to what extent can South African investments (?generate) Madagascar's development? Do you hope [words indistinct]?

[Ratsiraka] To what extent can South African investments (?assist) Madagascar in its development? [words indistinct] question, I do not know what the South African investments are [words indistinct] as when I sent my emissaries to Mr. de Klerk, it was not [words indistinct] such or such investment, it was to have contacts in order to know what his aims are. In fact [words indistinct] we can help them in this process. But I think that it is only natural that if South Africa [words indistinct] geography, we are necessarily going to meet each other somewhere, they will also invest. There will be exchanges first in the field of air and maritime transport. There will also be exchanges in the commercial sector and in tourism. So I cannot, I cannot (?estimate) [words indistinct] the possible contribution of South African investments [words indistinct] to the development of Madagascar. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Mr. President. [passage indistinct] spoke about a coup [words indistinct] on 13 May. [words indistinct] silence from the executive. On the other hand [words indistinct] there was an assault on the radio headquarters [words indistinct] reportedly utilized drastic means this time. Let us say that you have been repressive.

[Ratsiraka] If the silence shown by the executive speaks volumes, why should this executive speak? For silence speaks volumes. It is wrong, moreover, to say that the executive kept silent, that there was silence from the executive, because shortly after the incidents, the prime minister broadcast an official communique, as soon as it was possible to broadcast again. The information minister, the one who is in charge of informing people, either nationals or foreigners [words indistinct] spoke on behalf of the entire government. Of course, he was not filmed by the cameramen as [words indistinct] evening, the cameramen were still [words indistinct] time was short, people had to be reassured, information had to be given. [words indistinct] duty [words indistinct] obliged to give to the people and the information minister spoke on the

radio. He released all the details of the events and all the information he had at his disposal at that time. [passage indistinct]

Why this time repression [words indistinct] deaths and wounded and not in 1989? I have replied [words indistinct] Malagasy journalists. I was greatly surprised at what I heard through Radio France International. [passage omitted] When I heard a Malagasy politician saying that there was a contradiction in the executive's behavior, (?it) really shocked and scandalized me. This person said: Why in 1989 were the terrorists not arrested and not [word indistinct] and that there was no repression, there were no wounded, there were no deaths? [words indistinct] people coming from the southeastern part of Madagascar, and that this time, the terrorists [words indistinct] their pre-recorded tape, their statement in the language of the people of the high plateaus [people allegedly of Asian origin] [words indistinct] so I reject this argument, as I really think that it is dishonest. One can very easily spark off tribal wars, but cannot easily stop them. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

The crowd—it stays there [word indistinct] and people started attacking soldiers and gendarmes, throwing stones at soldiers and gendarmes. [passage indistinct] There were hooligans who started molesting soldiers, throwing stones at soldiers, and there were 44 wounded including three gendarmes, three policemen, and three soldiers, one of whom died. The others were of course [words indistinct] among those who died, there was one soldier and five civilians. The number of commandos arrested was 13. [passage indistinct]

We are obliged to ensure the security of property and people. It is normal that we ensure the security of property and people when you have confrontation. There must necessarily be rough stuff. But do not dare come and say that we have intervened this time because those who issued the communique were from Antananarivo [of Asian background]. The woman's voice at least was the voice of somebody who comes from Antananarivo or [words indistinct]. [passage omitted including indistinct portions] [end recording] [passage omitted]

#### \* Trade Figures Discussed With France

90AF0086A Antananarivo MADAGASCAR TRIBUNE  
in French 3 Apr 90 p 3

[Text] Franco-Malagasy trade is still merrily going its own way. To date, economic ties between Madagascar and France have remained strong. In fact, there is every reason for these relations to grow, especially during this period of economic reform in Madagascar, which is certain to attract European business. However, 1993 and the unified European market may change trade between Madagascar and France to some extent. In the short term, the pull-out of French companies recently noted in black Africa may also extend to Madagascar—a possibility that local economic decisionmakers should not ignore.

While minor at first glance, the drop in French imports (down 2.2 percent according to the latest figures at our disposal) is a somewhat troubling sign. Nonetheless, in light of the statistics we encountered in FLASHMAD, a periodical published by the French embassy in Antananarivo, optimism is the order of the day.

Although French imports of Malagasy products declined during the first 9 months of 1989, they still totaled 503 million French francs, compared to 514 million for the same period of 1988, or a decrease of 2.2 percent. Almost 87 percent of Malagasy products imported by France in 1989 involved coffee, cacao, tropical fruit, tea, spices, seafood (shrimp, fish, lobster, etc.), and sugar, for a total of 436.4 million French francs. This amount represents a decrease for these products of 28.5 million French francs over 1988.

Coffee, cacao, tropical fruit, tea, spices, and seafood accounted for 84 percent of all Malagasy exports to France.

At the same time, a clear increase was registered in Malagasy exports of textile products (mainly cotton cloth, lace, rugs, and clothing), essential oils, scents, and various minerals. These exports total an estimated 23.7 million French francs for the first 9 months of 1988, compared to 41.7 for the same period of 1989, or an increase of over 78.56 percent. Thanks to the institution of free zones and the promotion of small business and industry in Madagascar, this trend in Malagasy exports to France should normally be expected to grow in coming years.

French exports to Madagascar increased by 23.6 percent. Of these, 92.4 percent consisted of industrial products, including professional equipment, spare parts, utilitarian vehicles, consumer goods, chemicals, and electric and electronic equipment, for an estimated total of 676.5 million French francs. The rise in the export volume of capital goods and electrical and electronic equipment (39 percent) reflects the economic recovery under way in our country, which first needs to get certain production tools back into shape.

In addition to a strong growth in the export of replacement parts and French vehicles to Madagascar (up 70 percent), machinery and mechanical equipment exports have shown a significant increase of over 17 percent and account for the largest chunk of exports—15 percent of the total. Cosmetics and pharmaceutical products are second, followed by automobile equipment, which grew at a rate of over 36 percent. Despite competition from Asia, French automobile sales were up 38 percent. However, French tire sales decreased by half, from a total 13.2 million French francs in 1988 to only 6 million French francs. Industrial chemicals also declined by 51 percent (3.4 million compared to 6.9 million in 1988). It should be noted that the 1989 trade balance between Madagascar and France favored the French by a margin of 173.5 million French francs.



Work is still needed on the part of Malagasy exporters to restore our balance of trade.

### Malawi

#### President Banda Welcomes Foreign Investment

MB2105172190 Blantyre Domestic Service in English  
1600 GMT 21 May 90

[Excerpt] His Excellency the Life President Ngwazi Dr. Kamuzu Banda has said that foreign investors are welcome to do business in this country. The life president was speaking at Sanjika Palace, in Blantyre, today when representatives of the American business community currently visiting Malawi called on him.

His excellency the life president assured the investors that their businesses would be safe in this country because he does not believe in stifling business and that Malawi's taxation system is not oppressive. He told the businessmen that Malawi does not believe in socialism but in individualism, provided the investors operate within the country's laws.

His excellency the life president then briefed the delegation on Malawi's achievements since its attainment of independence. He explained that before independence Malawi was classified as one of the poorest countries in Africa. He said the position has changed because the people of this country have responded to his appeals for hard work in the fields. The ngwazi said as a result the country has developed politically, socially, and economically. [passage omitted]

### Mauritius

#### \* Minister Ghurburrin Declares Economy 'Sick'

90AF0089A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French  
18 Apr 90 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Ministry of Economic Planning and Development will soon publish economic indicators for the first quarter of 1990 providing the latest statistics on the health of our economy. When questioned yesterday by LE MAURICIEN, the minister of economic planning and development said that the economic situation is a cause for some concern and that the general economy has lost vitality over the past 4 or 5 years. "What makes the situation alarming is that, with 100 business failures last year, there were only 80 business start-ups, and employment in the free zone is becoming increasingly stagnant. The Mauritian economy is sick." When asked whether the situation was irreversible, the minister emphasized that if the government does not get the situation under control, it could become catastrophic. The minister added that the training programs instituted might possibly improve the outlook between now and next year.

According to Planning Ministry analysis, the tourist sector is a new cause for concern. Too many hotels have been built, and there is not enough "seat capacity from

airlines to fill the additional rooms." "The room occupancy rate is likely to drop. The economic situation is not rosy," the Planning Ministry report adds. In 1989, GDP [gross domestic product] as a whole grew at a rate of only 3.9 percent, compared to a real growth rate of 8.9 percent in 1986, 8.4 percent in 1987, and 6.1 percent in 1988. Two major sectors are responsible for the slowdown: the sugar industry and the free zone. The two cyclones that struck Mauritius in 1989 and excess rain last year during cane-ripening season brought a 13-percent drop over 1988 levels, and the country produced only 568,301 tons of sugar. The free zone growth rate, which averaged around 25 percent during the 4 previous years, fell to an average of 4 percent in 1989, while employment stagnated at around 89,000, or the same as in 1988. In 1989, 107 companies failed, while only 79 new companies were formed. Last year's exports totaled 9.1 billion rupees. If the sugar industry had produced between 635,000 and 650,000 tons last year, and if the free zone had reached a growth rate of between 10 and 12 percent, GDP would have grown at a rate of approximately 6 percent.

According to Minister Ghurburrin, "The Mauritian economy is sick. For over 18 months, we have been calling attention to the fact that our economic growth is slowing and that Mauritius has relied on textiles and the textile sector of our economy for too long. While this gave our economy a boost for a certain period, we knew that the effect could not last. The economic indicators are there to prove it." "The Mauritian economy is fragile. The mini-boom in the EPZ [Export Processing Zone] has masked this fragility," the planning minister emphasized.

The economic development minister believes that all-out training is crucial. The country needs "more sophisticated, capital intensive processes" with added value, the minister said. That is the reason for the ministry's modest introduction of vocational training plans, with a center in Abercrombie and another in Plaine Lauzun. By setting up these training centers, "we are preparing the new workers of the country." The IVTB [Industrial and Vocational Training Board] has taken over where we left off, and we are confident that the work done will be fruitful," Minister Ghurburrin said. He added that, for the first time, with the help of the United Nations Development Program and the World Bank, the government has organized a meeting with the lender countries in Geneva and that Mauritius will receive a tremendous amount of aid. This means that, during the coming year or two, the country will be able to make up for lost time and Mauritian businesses will be able to get back on their feet. However, Minister Ghurburrin added that the Mauritian people must face certain realities and cut back on consumption, because it has now been proven that Mauritians no longer save and do not invest. "We must not be pushed to foreign borrowing and go back to where we were a few years back in terms of our debts and saving problems."

The planning minister is also concerned about inflation. In his opinion, the government must manage to cut inflation to a reasonable rate. Job creation and productivity are still essential to maintaining the growth and economic health of the country, the minister said.

## Mozambique

### Foreign Minister Praises Dialogue in S. Africa

MB2205114590 Maputo in English to Southern Africa  
1100 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Mozambique's foreign minister, Pascoal Mocumbi, has said his government sees dialogue as a feasible and realistic alternative to finding solutions for obstacles in the way of a just, united, and democratic South Africa.

Dr. Mocumbi was speaking in Maputo yesterday at the opening of an international conference on [words indistinct] for Mozambique and southern Africa. The Mozambican foreign minister said his government considers the end of apartheid as a prelude for a new relationship in the region based on sovereign equality between all states in southern Africa. This, Dr. Mocumbi said, was a necessary condition for harmonious economic development in the region. Dr. Mocumbi said talks between the ANC [African National Congress] and the South African Government held this month were a significant step in the quest for a settlement in South Africa.

He said for his part the Mozambican Government was hopeful about ending the war in Mozambique. He said direct talks between the Mozambican Government and the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] were [words indistinct] to ending what he called the cycle of violence and struggle of [words indistinct] Mozambique's economic development.

### Deputy Minister Signs Swedish Cooperation Protocol

MB2205055290 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1730 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] Sweden's 1990-91 financial assistance to Mozambique will total about \$120 million. This was revealed in Maputo this afternoon after Mozambique and Sweden signed a cooperation protocol worth 445 million kronor or 66.418 million contos.

The protocol signing marks the end of talks held last week between delegations from the two countries led by Deputy Cooperation Minister Oldimiro Baloi and (Iank Sardine), Swedish International Development Authority deputy director general.

The amount Sweden will give will be used on agriculture, telecommunications, industry and energy, and education and to help the balance of payments.

### Council of Ministers Holds 10th Ordinary Session

MB2205214490 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1730 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] The Council of Ministers held its 10th ordinary session in Maputo today, having examined the draft law on fisheries to be submitted to the People's Assembly, as well as the law regulating its general implementation.

The session also examined and approved the decree changing Emopesca's [Mozambique Fishing State Company] statutes, as well as the technical cooperation policy guiding document.

The Council of Ministers also examined and approved resolutions ratifying loan agreements signed between Mozambique and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa on 23 November last year.

The Council of Ministers examined and approved the OPEC Fund for International Development for a domestic power supply project and financing foreign exchange costs of the Xai-Xai bridge restoration project in Gaza Province.

### Constitutional Debate Extended to 30 Jun

MB2205183190 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1730 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] A communique issued by the Central Office for the Organization of the Proposed Draft Constitution Debate pointed out today that the deadline for the discussion of the country's constitution has been extended to 30 June. The discussions were supposed to conclude toward the end of May.

The decision results from the need to hold a more detailed and extensive debate of the proposed draft constitution, considering the enrichment and depth that the process has so far reached.

The communique also notes that there are institutions that have not yet completed or begun discussing the constitution's revision. The office calls on these institutions to carry out debates to ensure that more citizens participate in the process.

The office salutes Mozambican citizens for the profound, frank, and democratic manner they have been rendering their contribution so that the country's future constitution would be one that would best serve national interests.

## Namibia

### Friendship, Cooperation Treaty Signed With Egypt

MB2205115190 Windhoek Domestic Service  
in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Namibia and Egypt have signed a Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. The government still has to ratify

the agreement, which was signed by Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, the minister of foreign affairs, during his recent trip to Cairo where he attended a meeting of the Organization of African Unity and Monitoring Committee on South Africa. Mr. Gurirab returned to Windhoek yesterday evening.

Mr. Gurirab also attended a meeting of Commonwealth foreign ministers in Abuja, Nigeria, as well as a summit in Oslo, Norway, between the Frontline States and Nordic states foreign ministers. He says the OAU meeting had agreed that serious negotiations in South Africa could not start before political prisoners were released, the state of emergency lifted, and Security Forces withdrawn from townships. The meeting also agreed that sanctions against South Africa should be maintained. He says the international community should not meet with South Africa because it could be interpreted as South Africa's having met preconditions for negotiations.

#### **Namibia, Angola Sign Statement on S. Africa**

*MB2105144090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1431 GMT 21 May 90*

[Text] Windhoek May 21 SAPA—Namibia and Angola welcomed moves toward the elimination of apartheid in South Africa but noted that Pretoria remained a potential threat as long as racial discrimination remained, the two countries said in a statement in Windhoek on Monday.

The statement was signed by Namibia Home Affairs Minister Mr. Hifikepunye Pohamba, and Angola Defence Minister Lt-Gen [Lieutenant-General] Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, who is leading an Angolan delegation to Namibia.

The two countries earlier signed agreements on a joint commission to monitor security on the border shared by Namibia and Angola and to control the movement of people and goods to and from across the border.

"The two delegations recognise that racist South Africa remains the regional power in southern Africa, from where acts of provocation, economic destabilisation and possible military aggression can be expected," the statement said. "South Africa will remain a potential destabilising factor as long as apartheid is not eradicated."

The two sides recalled and condemned acts of aggression "committed by the racist regime of South Africa for many years, as a result of which thousands of Angolan and Namibian people were massacred, maimed and rendered homeless".

Namibia and Angola, however, recognised the changes taking place in South Africa. "They particularly hail the release of Nelson Mandela, an event which marked a great step forward in the history of the struggle of the people of South Africa, led by the ANC [African National Congress]," the statement said.

"The two sides recognised that a new era has now dawned where South Africa is proceeding towards a total

eradication of apartheid and becoming a new society founded upon the principles of democracy, mutual recognition and development for all. Such developments hold prospects for uninhibited socio-economic development and progress for all countries in southern Africa."

The statement rejected "continued intervention by certain Western powers" in Angola through increased support to the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel movement. UNITA committed "acts of terrorism and banditry" against the Angolan people.

The statement said the visit by Gen Pedale to Namibia was an important event which marked the beginning of a good relationship and neighbourliness between the two countries, "a relationship born out of trenches of the struggle and sealed with the blood of our two peoples".

"It is the wish and aspiration of our two peoples to develop this fraternal relationship in peace and harmony."

#### **Nujoma Appeals to Businessmen on Unemployment**

*MB2205104090 Windhoek Domestic Service  
in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 22 May 90*

[Text] President Sam Nujoma has appealed to Namibian businessmen to help the government in creating more job opportunities and to eventually curb the serious unemployment problem.

During the opening of the Rossing Foundations' Education Center at Luderitz, Mr. Nujoma said he was convinced that the business community was a government partner because one's success depends on the other. He says job creation remains the center of government policy but people should accept that jobs are not always available immediately.

In addition, Mr. Nujoma said the potential and ability of people to create their own job opportunities are promising—if they are provided with the right skills and opportunities. He is of the opinion that local industries in Namibia, because of their good potential, must be developed by devoting more time, money, and energy to them.

Mr. Nujoma has thanked the Rossing Uranium and Luderitz Fishing Companies, as well as foreign companies involved, for their contribution to the establishment of this education center.

#### **Agriculture Minister Opposes Minimum Wage**

*MB2105101090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0741 GMT 21 May 90*

[Text] Windhoek May 21 SAPA—Namibia's minister of agriculture, fisheries, water and rural development, Mr. Gert Hanekom, is not in favour of legally prescribed minimum wages for farm labourers, as long as farmers co-operate in providing acceptable working conditions for their staff.



According to a NAMBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news report, Mr Hanekom told the Namutoni farmers day meeting in northern Namibia prescribed minimum wages would lead to more unemployment, which the government was trying to curb. He said his ministry was planning a scheme to help farmers provide acceptable housing for their labourers.

Mr Hanekom pointed out agricultural subsidies would no longer be as freely available as in the past and interest rates on agricultural loans would possibly be increased to 22 per cent.

Communal farming would get priority in the allocation of development assistance, the minister said.

### **National Debt Figures Show Decrease for 1989**

*MB1805203790 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 18 May 90*

[Text] Namibia's total outstanding debt has dropped by just over 31.8 million rands between September and December 1989. According to a report in the latest GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, the debt at the end of September was slightly more than 758 million rands while at the end of December it was almost 726.5 million rands.

Foreign debt dropped by almost 56 million rands over this period from nearly 127 million rands to approximately 71 million rands. The debts related to development bonds dropped from just under 280,000 rands to slightly more than 226,000 rands.

## **Swaziland**

### **Teachers Association Head Criticizes Government**

*MB1905072490 Mbabane WEEKEND OBSERVER in English 19 May 90 p 1*

[By Phinda Zwane]

[Text] The SNAT [Swaziland National Association of Teachers] secretary general Mr Maduduza Zwane has strongly condemned politicians who go around telling the public about foreign investors coming into the country, and at the same time take early retirement to occupy new posts in the industries. He said by so doing the politicians were putting a barrier to completely cut off miserable unemployed people.

Mr Zwane was closing a four day SNAT music workshop at William Pitcher College in Manzini.

Addressing about 360 choir conductors who attended the seminar, Mr Zwane attacked ministers and other leaders who deplored delinquency in schools and hooliganisms in the country, but failed to take appropriate actions to rectify the situation.

"Do they ever bother to discuss the causes in Parliament or at their meetings to come up with solutions to these problems?" asked Mr Zwane.

He blamed national leaders for neglecting the youth by not providing recreational facilities to combat boredom and frustration.

"These are problems that the world must know about. You don't have the mandate to do so, nor do you have the platform to raise these issues.

"Artists in other countries have raised them through music."

He encouraged students to take it seriously because it "can make a prosperous future" for some of them.

"What seems curious is that despite the universality of music, some governments and educational authorities have never argued for its necessity, but have placed emphasis on the sciences to be able to make arms of war."

## **Zambia**

### **Kaunda Says People Must Work To Defeat Poverty**

*MB1905200790 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 May 90*

[Text] President Kaunda has said that the only way Zambia can defeat poverty is through hard work on the land. Comrade Kaunda, who made more than eight stopovers on his way to Solwezi and Chingola, also expressed the need for love for fellow men. He called on party leaders to work very hard to reorganize the party so that they can represent the interests of the people more effectively. Comrade Kaunda pledged to donate a sewing machine to (Mucheche) Women and Girls' Club in Chingola, and urged the club to recruit more (?mothers).

Meanwhile, Comrade Kaunda has urged people [words indistinct] in Solwezi to restrain from smuggling essential commodities into Zaire. Comrade Kaunda heard from the Northwestern Province member of the Central Committee, Comrade Alexander Kamalondo, that smuggling was rampant in the area. Dr. Kaunda said if they want to sell products to Zaire, they must demand payment in foreign exchange and not kwacha, because that is draining the country's wealth. Meanwhile, President Kaunda has challenged the people of Northwestern Province to establish more fishponds in the area.

Addressing a rally at Kaunda Square this afternoon, Comrade Kaunda said he is looking forward to a day when Solwezi would have a fish canning factory. He said the fishpond industry has been revived in Solwezi through ZCCM [Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines] at (Kansashu). The president called on governors, councillors, headmasters, [word indistinct] the national service, and prison service to visit the ZCCM fishpond and see for themselves how the industry is organized.

On the \$450 million that has been pledged by donors to Zambia, Comrade Kaunda said the money has not come

from nothing. He said the money has been possible because of the tough economic restructuring program that Zambia has initiated.

#### **Urges Solution to Food Shortages**

*MB2105065690 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
0500 GMT 21 May 90*

[Text] The president, Comrade Kaunda, has directed the leadership in Northwestern Province to find an immediate solution to the (?impending) food shortage in the region. The region's annual consumption stands at 280,000 bags of maize, but last year only 159,000 bags were bought, (?resulting) in a shortfall of 121,000 bags.

Comrade Kaunda, who was officially opening the 11th Northwestern Province Party Conference at [word indistinct] in Solwezi, said food is security and a solution should be found at all costs.

The president, who commended the people of Zambezi, Solwezi, and Mulonga for promoting rice production, said the move would quickly make it possible to utilize the rice plant in Solwezi. He said, apart from rice growing, the region also continues to do well in coffee and soya bean production.

#### **President Warns Party Officials, 'Malcontents'**

*MB1805194490 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 18 May 90*

[Text] President Kaunda has ordered party leaders who are not prepared to serve the people to resign now before they are forced out of their positions. The president also warned party officials to be on the lookout for malcontents who are taking advantage of the economic hardship to bring chaos in the country.

Officially opening the 10th Copperbelt Provincial Annual Conference at Kitwe Teachers Training College today, Comrade Kaunda said UNIP [United National Independence Party], being a people's party, must be led by capable and committed leaders who should be answerable to the people. He told the delegates that they should not allow the [word indistinct] to destroy what the people have built over the hard years.

Meanwhile, President Kaunda has said the measures taken by the party and its government to resuscitate Zambia's ailing economy have now begun to bear fruit. Opening the 10th Copperbelt party conference in Kitwe today, the president said donor countries have pledged \$450 million to assist Zambia overcome her economic ills. Dr. Kaunda told party leaders, who included the chairman of the conference, Copperbelt member of the Central Committee Rankin Sikasula; chairman of the Woman's League [name indistinct], and other high-ranking officials, that 80 percent of the loan would be in the form of grants. He said the money will be put to good use in rehabilitating public institutions such as schools and hospitals, [words indistinct] agriculture [words indistinct] peasant farmers.

President Kaunda will in June tour all the Copperbelt towns to meet party leaders to discuss the problems of tribalism and other divisions which have [words indistinct] in the country. The president disclosed this when he opened the 10th party conference in Kitwe today.

He said he will undertake his tour immediately after the extraordinary council sessions and will meet (?district) party leaders at all levels to discuss the problem.

The president lashed out at advocates of the multiparty system, accusing them of sowing seeds of confusion which would plunge the country into chaos.

#### **UNIP Head Urges Campaign Against 'Detractors'**

*MB1905201190 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 19 May 90*

[Text] The party today ordered its militants to launch a campaign of identifying and isolating the would-be detractors bent on spreading false stories about the one-party system.

Closing the ninth Central Province party conference at Nkrumah Teachers' Training College today, Party Secretary General Grey Zulu directed that the campaign against enemies of UNIP [United National Independence Party] must start now. He emphasized that the campaign against them starts today and not tomorrow, because they began theirs some years back, declaring [word indistinct] to people advocating for reintroduction of the multiparty political system in Zambia.

He said people against the one-party system had begun a propaganda campaign to convince the masses that all the hardships that the nation was going through had come about because of the one-party system.

#### **Warns Against Multiparty System**

*MB2005073990 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
0500 GMT 20 May 90*

[Text] Party Secretary General Comrade Grey Zulu has cautioned Zambians against falling prey to people campaigning for the reintroduction of a multiparty system. Comrade Zulu sounded the warning when he addressed party militants who welcomed him at [words indistinct] airport and at Kitwe Civic Center yesterday.

Comrade Zulu, who is in the district to attend the 10th Copperbelt Provincial Annual Conference, at Kitwe Teachers Training College, said campaigners of a multiparty system had no interest of the people and the nation. He told his audience that the party had rejected the system because it brews violence and tribalism in the nation.



**Addresses Copperbelt Residents**

*MB2105194490 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 21 May 90*

[Text] Party Secretary General Comrade Grey Zulu has warned Copperbelt residents against listening to disgruntled elements who are holding dark-corner meetings and plotting to erect barriers between the party and the people.

Closing the 10th cadres party conference at Kitwe Teachers Training College today, Comrade Zulu said these disgruntled elements were concentrating their efforts on the Copperbelt because of its strategic position as an economic power to the nation and its large population.

Comrade Zulu pointed out the Copperbelt is a very fertile place for sowing seeds of discord and warned that once a match is struck there the whole country will be engulfed in flames. He said it was for this reason that President Kaunda in his opening address at the conference expressed anxiety about the unbecoming attitude which some people had begun to exhibit against the party, especially on the Copperbelt.

He said those who are advocating for the reintroduction of multiparty system should not beat about the bush as to their real motives, adding that they were up to nothing but political power.

**Provincial Official on Campaign**

*MB2105195490 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 21 May 90*

[Text] Party leaders on the Copperbelt have been called on to conduct a peaceful campaign in their respective areas to ensure that the province leads in the rejection of the multiparty system in Zambia.

Provincial member of the Central Committee Rankin Sikasula said the efforts of those advocating a return to the multiparty system must be defeated and frustrated despite the fact that the Copperbelt had been identified as a sanctuary of those selfish individuals calling for change to fit their greed.

The member of the Central Committee, who was addressing the provincial party conference shortly before it was officially closed by the party secretary, Comrade Zulu, told the conference that UNIP [United National Independence Party] will not allow these frustrated individuals to mislead the masses through misinformation. Comrade Sikasula warned the delegates not to underestimate the opponents of the one-party participatory democracy, saying they are using their ill-gotten wealth to divide the nation and plunge it into chaos.

**Union Congress To Campaign for Multiparty System**

*MB2005105190 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES  
in English 20 May 90 p 11*

[Text] The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions [ZCTU] says it will lead a campaign to reinstate a multi-party political system.

Earlier this month, President Kenneth Kaunda announced plans for a referendum on the issue.

But ZCTU chairman-general Frederick Chiluba said the movement didn't believe a free and fair referendum would be allowed by the same authorities who had opposed a multi-party system for so long.

The ZCTU believed a one-party system was undemocratic, and wanted an end to the state of emergency.

Meanwhile, President Kaunda has accused multi-party system supporters of "holding meetings in dark corners at night to organise political parties" and warned them to desist.

**Police Monitor Protest Over Zairian Student Deaths**

*MB2105190890 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 21 May 90*

[Text] A group of students from the University of Zambia this morning ran a demonstration in Lusaka to protest against alleged killing of about 150 students at the Lubumbashi University, in Zaire, last week.

The students, chanting slogans and wailing, marched from the (?Ridgeway) campus to the Embassy of Zaire, in the center of the capital, to protest the alleged bayonetting to death of 150 students at Lubumbashi University last Friday [18 May]. Efforts to get a comment from officials at the Embassy of Zaire on the matter were fruitless.

On Friday night, guardsmen in the Government of Zaire are alleged to have bayoneted 150 students to death for protesting the policies of the Zairian Government of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The Zambian students, whose march was patronized heavily by armed policemen, some with tear gas canisters, said their protest was peaceful, and their banners showed their call for increased respect for human rights.

**Zimbabwe****Draft Bill Provides for Two Vice Presidents**

*MB1905054790 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2253 GMT 18 May 90*

[Text] Harare May 18 SAPA—A draft bill to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the creation of an

additional office of vice-president was published in Zimbabwe's Government Gazette on Friday, ZIANA national news agency reports.

The draft provides that there should be two vice-presidents, whose appointment would be "a matter within the personal discretion of the president".

Announcing his new cabinet last month, President Robert Mugabe said former ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union) leader Joshua Nkomo had been re-appointed senior minister pending amendments to the Constitution that would create two offices of vice-president.

"We shall be working on this in Parliament by way of amending the Constitution and, when that happens, naturally Cde [Comrade] Nkomo will become the second vice-president," said Mr Mugabe.

The draft also provides that the vice-presidents shall assist the president in the discharge of his executive functions, including the administration of any act of Parliament or ministry or department, as the president may assign them.

#### **State To Pay Farmers Local Currency for Land**

*MB1805174690 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1500 GMT 18 May 90*

[Text] The Zimbabwean minister of justice, legal, and parliamentary affairs, Mr. Emmerson Munangagwa, says farmers whose land was bought for resettlement will be compensated if proposals now being considered are implemented. However, such compensation will be paid only in Zimbabwean currency.

The Zimbabwean Constitution stipulated that a farmer whose land was bought from him compulsorily could insist on being paid in foreign currency and send the proceeds abroad.

The government said this provision had blocked its efforts at resettlement because of a shortage of foreign exchange. This was one of the clauses in the Constitution which could not be altered for ten years after independence.

**Benin****Prime Minister Interviewed on Civilian Government**

*AB2105104090 London BBC World Service in English  
0730 GMT 21 May 90*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] On Wednesday [16 May] last, we had Veronique Edwards talking about her recent visit to Benin, one of the countries where, unlike Malawi, multiparty politics is apparently on the way in. After 17 years of military rule, President Kerekou has stepped down in favor of a transitional government which is due to hand over power to a civilian administration after elections in nine months' time. The prime minister of the interim government is Nicephore Soglo. In Cotonou, Veronique talked to Mr. Soglo about his efforts to nurture democracy in Benin:

[Begin recording] [Soglo] Yes, democracy is like a baby. We will have to help the baby grow. We have to have people in charge, with the same common goal.

[Edwards] During the investigations of the people who have in any way embezzled money in this country, if it is found, eventually, that the president was involved in any of these activities, how will he be treated?

[Soglo] I think the people who have embezzled money will have to pay back, no doubt about that. I do not have any kind of doubt about the nation and, of course, the president because he was also the initiator of this conference. He knows perfectly what will happen. So I am quite convinced that when we are going to work about this issue, he will be on our side. But, of course, it depends on what we are going to find.

[Edwards] The last government used the press as a tool to publicize its ideas to the public. Is your transitional government going to use the press in that manner?

[Soglo] No. Why should I use the press? We are in a free society where everyone is free to speak. If they make a formation and they go to the government, why are you doing this, why are you not doing this, we are ready, I think, to answer the question.

[Edwards] And, finally, the big question is, are you standing during the next presidential election?

[Soglo] It is many times the question that people are asking. We came here to rebuild the nation. We have 12 months to work. It is not my big task now. It is the only thing I can answer to that.

[Edwards] Now, but that does not answer the question. Are you going to stand the next election because what I gather, talking to people around town, is they all will be very pleased to you standing the next election. If this is the wish of the people, would you grant them that wish?

[Soglo] First, we have to work. But we have to demonstrate... [changes thought] to show that black people can rebuild their nations. So that is what I have in mind. When I took, you know, this position, this office in our country was called before, you know, the slave post. We have to show our nation that we are standing, you know, and I want to do something very positive. [sentence as heard] When you are talking about yourself, it is so selfish, so let us work and we will see what will happen. [end recording]

**Cape Verde****Opposition Requests Minister's Resignation**

*AB2005113990 Paris AFP in French 1335 GMT  
17 May 90*

[Text] Praia, 17 May (AFP)—In a letter to the president of the Republic and to the prime minister, the Cape Verdian opposition movement, the Movement for Democracy (MPD), has requested the information minister's resignation. In the letter, which was signed by Carlos Veiga, the movement's coordinator, the opposition recommends the appointment of an independent figure who "can ensure objectivity in the state's social communication and pursue a policy on information which will promote equitable conditions for the political competition."

The opposition movement has also requested the creation of a council on social communication comprising independent figures who, in the present transition period to a multiparty system, will be responsible for coordinating and orienting the activities of state media organizations to ensure impartial, objective, and pluralistic information. The MPD believes that information in state-owned media is presented in an unacceptable way as it serves the ruling party at a time when Cape Verde is going through a pre-electoral campaign period. It also feels that treatment meted out to the opposition is discriminatory and that there is a deliberate attempt to overshadow its political activities and views whenever they are contrary to the views of the ruling party.

The government, which has agreed to the principle of establishing multiparty democracy in Cape Verde—a country ruled since independence in 1975 by a single party—has not yet reacted to the new stand taken by the MPD, according to observers.

**Ghana****Rawlings Meets Heads of Security Organizations**

*AB2005175990 Accra Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 17 May 90*

[Excerpt] Chairman Rawling has held discussions with some heads of security organizations at the Castle, Osu. At the meeting, the chairman emphasized the need to

involve the larger Ghanaian community in the maintenance of law and order. He said there are many Ghanaians, including senior citizens at all levels of the society who, when given the opportunity and training, would demonstrate their willingness to respond as patriots to the call to assist in the maintenance of order. Present at the discussions were the acting secretary for the interior, Nii Okaijah Adamafo; the inspector general of police, J.Y.A. Kofi; the commander of the Civil Defense Organization, Colonel Alex Antwi; and the acting chief of staff, Lieutenant Colonel S.B. Baye.

Turning to the Civil Defense Organization, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said an unfortunate image seems to have emerged. He noted that some people see it as merely an employment avenue for the jobless. This, he said, is far from the original idea of what it was meant to be. The leader of the revolution explained that the conception was a paramilitary group of people from all walks of life who could be given training to assist in emergencies and provide support to existing law enforcement agencies. [passage omitted]

#### **Rawlings Receives Beninese Foreign Minister**

AB1805200690 Dakar PANA in English 1645 GMT 1  
8 May 90

[Text] Accra, 18 May (GNA/PANA)—Benin's President Mathieu Kerekou Thursday sent a special message to Ghana's head of state, Jerry Rawlings. The message was delivered by Benin's Foreign Minister Theophile Natta who also briefed Rawlings Thursday, on political developments in Benin, prompting the government to set in motion a process which would culminate in a multiparty system.

Receiving Natta, Rawlings said the same attention being given to political reforms taking place in some parts of the world should be directed at reshaping the Third World's economic relations with developed countries. He said a lot of countries are reshaping their political systems but sight was being lost of the plight of producers of primary products who are burned with unjust commodity prices. Rawlings said it is ironic that the international press is focusing so much attention on these political reforms and have deliberately ignored the myriad problems facing Africa, causes of which could be attributed to developed countries.

He said developing countries are crying for a new world economic order which would guarantee fair prices for their commodities and disengage them from the shackles of huge debts. But this fair demand is being swallowed up by the euphoria of new political developments, he said, and appealed to African countries not to be cowed by the propaganda accompanying the reforms.

Rawlings said if they are really in tune with the reforms then they should also initiate processes to give back to Africa money corrupt leaders have stashed banked [as received].

He said he was happy that President Kerekou's reforms averted a bloodshed and said Ghana did not have that option which led to the June four uprising in 1979. "We pray that our sister African countries do not go through such an experience because we learnt a bitter lesson," he said.

Rawlings said in Africa, political reforms cannot be divorced from economic development and that Ghana is tackling them by launching an economic recovery programme while at the same time putting in place political institutions at the grassroots. He said true democracy should involve producers of wealth in decision-making, and assured the foreign minister that Ghana is prepared to share its experiences with Benin.

Natta said Kerekou bowed to pressure on him for a multi-party system fully aware of the harm that the system had done Benin in the past. He said a transitional government is in place charged with implementing a structural adjustment programme for the country and negotiate with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Natta appealed to Ghana to reconsider its decision to shut down its mission in Cotonou saying the two countries could examine ways of reducing costs of running missions in their respective countries.

#### **Guinea-Bissau**

#### **President Departs for Visits to Portugal, France**

AB1905182890 Paris AFP in French 1332 GMT  
19 May 90

[Text] Bissau, 19 May (AFP)—Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira left Bissau today for Lisbon. From there, he will proceed to France on 21 May to begin a four-day official visit, an official source disclosed. The head of state, the source added, will be received today and tomorrow in Lisbon by President Mario Soares and Prime Minister Silva Anibal Cavaco with whom he will hold discussions centering mainly on the border dispute between Guinea-Bissau and Senegal.

In France, President Vieira's discussions with French authorities will cover this dispute arising from the demarcation of the maritime border between the two countries. The discussions will also center on bilateral cooperation. Official circles in Bissau stress the importance of this official visit which, it is believed, could help bring about a peaceful settlement of the conflict, considering the special ties between France and Senegal.

From Paris, President Vieira will fly to Banjul (Gambia) to take part in the Economic Community of West African States summit 27-28 May. The head of state is accompanied by Messrs. Cabral Fidelis d'Almada, minister of state and chairman of the National Border Demarcation Commission [title as received], Manuel dos Santos, minister economy and finance [title as received], and Bernardino Cardoso [first name as received], minister of international cooperation.



**New Border Clashes With Senegal Reported***AB2305070090 Paris AFP in English 0022 GMT  
23 May 90*

[Text] Bissau, May 23 (AFP)—Guinea-Bissau troops were involved in a fresh border clash with Senegalese soldiers Tuesday, following an outbreak of fighting Saturday, the Guinea-Bissau military command said in a communique. It said there were no casualties on the Guinea-Bissau side and described the situation as controllable.

The Guinea-Bissau ambassador to Portugal on Tuesday said at least one Senegalese soldier had died in a border clash Saturday, Radio Bissau reported. The ambassador said Guinea-Bissau troops found the bodies of another two Senegalese soldiers Monday. Guinea-Bissau and Senegal are in a dispute over the attribution of territorial waters on their accession to independence.

In Dakar, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf told a cabinet meeting Tuesday that Senegal would defend its territorial integrity, in his first official reaction to clashes Saturday.

Senegalese authorities, meanwhile, were evacuating by bus the inhabitants of several villages located on the border with Guinea-Bissau. Witnesses said one villager was killed and several were injured by Guinea-Bissau artillery fire Tuesday. There was no official confirmation of the toll.

Guinea-Bissau's ruling party, in a statement Tuesday, reaffirmed the government's desire to seek a peaceful solution to the dispute. The party's Politburo met Monday in the absence of President Joao Bernardo Vieira, in Paris on an official visit.

**Government Appeals to International Community***AB2205131590 Dakar PANA in English 1215 GMT  
22 May 90*

[Text] Bissau, 22 May (ANG/PANA)—The Government of Guinea-Bissau has appealed to the international community to intervene with Senegal to stop its systematic acts of violation of the sovereignty of Guinea-Bissau.

Guinea-Bissau justice minister, Mario Cabral, told members of the diplomatic corps Monday in Bissau that despite the persistent violation of its territory, his country remains open to dialogue. "We ask the international community to assist us in this direction", Cabral said.

**Ivory Coast****Economic, Military Situation Following Strikes***AB2105220990 Paris AFP in French 1808 GMT  
21 May 90*

[Excerpt] Abidjan, 21 May (AFP)—An end-of-reign atmosphere has been weighing on Ivory Coast, whose

leaders have been "held hostage" since the beginning of last week by soldiers and policemen who marched down the streets of Abidjan with arms to demand improvement in their working and living conditions, observers have noted in the Ivorian economic capital. On each occasion, 84-year-old President Felix Houphouet-Boigny has agreed to meet the representatives of the demonstrators and, in order to defuse their actions, has made important concessions which might carry serious consequences for such a disastrous economy, it is believed in informed sources.

Ivory Coast's external debt is estimated at \$14.5 billion, while its domestic debt is put at nearly \$2 billion. The country's coffers are empty, and several observers wonder how the authorities will be able to honor these pledges made by the president. At the request of its financial backers, the government is currently drafting an important program of structural reforms based on budgetary economies. It is possible that the government might not be in a position to meet the promises made by the head of state, and the reactions of the demonstrators, feeling deceived, might even be more violent.

The fact that the government could not react to the soldiers and the policemen has been causing some panic among the people. The regime is aware that henceforth, it can only rely on the Gendarmerie, the Presidential Guard, and the militia of the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast, that is, a total of 7,000 men stationed in Abidjan and Yamoussoukro, while the Ivorian army has 6,000 men spread throughout the country. For the time being, the young soldiers and the policemen have not shown any desire to stage a coup. Their actions involved only the rank and file and were merely prompted by social and professional demands, according to the rare statements made to journalists.

Last week, armed conscripts demonstrated and last Monday [as received] blocked the international airport. However, they carried out their action with the tacit support of the military hierarchy, which has also been complaining about a freeze in promotions, according to reliable information given to AFP.

On 18 May, the head of state gave the conscripts full satisfaction. He also received delegations of the career junior officers and officers on 19 May, but nothing filtered from these meetings.

The conscripts were demanding reenlistment in the Army at the end of the required period of national service, as well as an improvement in their conditions of living in the barracks. These very broad concessions obviously inspired the policemen, whose action surprised everyone today. [passage omitted]

## Further on Demonstrations at Presidency

### Firemen Stage Protest

AB2205163490 Paris AFP in French 1554 GMT  
22 May 90

[Text] Abidjan, 22 May (AFP)—Abidjan firemen, who are in the military, staged a demonstration this afternoon aboard their trucks and with sirens screaming on the streets of Plateau, the administrative district, it was observed by an AFP correspondent.

Members of the Military Fire Service Brigade, (GSPM), want to remain on duty until age 55 (like other civil servants) whereas they are excluded from the army after 15 years service, and they are asking to meet President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, one of them told AFP.

Toward 1430 GMT, about 20 of their vehicles headed for the Presidency, whose surroundings are guarded by the Presidential Guard, in collaboration with the Gendarmerie, one of the few uniformed government corps which has not demonstrated its discontentment. The customs officers, for their part, have filed a notice of their intent to strike on 26 May.

The Guard has antitank weapons and machine guns. Two armored vehicles with 20mm canons, have been stationed in front of the president's residence in Cocody (residential district), according to an AFP journalist there, and the residence of the defense minister, Mr. Jean Konan Banny, is being guarded by commando officers of the Gendarmerie.

### Other Services Join Firemen

AB2205193090 Paris AFP in French 1855 GMT  
22 May 90

[Text] Abidjan, 22 May (AFP)—Several delegations of uniformed civil servants this evening were asking to meet Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the Ivorian head of state, an AFP journalist noted. Soldiers, policemen, customs officers, and sailors, who wanted to submit their demands to the head of state, this evening joined firemen who have been demonstrating in Abidjan today. The various delegations gathered before the head of state's private residence in the Cocody residential district.

President Houphouet-Boigny has already received representatives of young conscripts who demonstrated last week in Abidjan and several towns in the country. He also received a delegation of policemen who demonstrated in the streets of Abidjan yesterday morning.

The uniformed civil servants are asking for improvements in their living and working conditions. The head of state has agreed to meet the demands of the conscripts and promised to examine those of the policemen.

## Journalists Questioned, Released

AB2305070190 Paris AFP in French 2101 GMT  
22 May 90

[Text] Abidjan, 23 May [date as received] (AFP)—Four journalists were questioned by the police and kept in custody for several hours in a building located at the entrance to the Presidency where a demonstration staged by the military was taking place. Pascal Guyot, an AFP photographer based in Abidjan, was kept in custody for two and a half hours, and a policeman seized his film without giving him a receipt for them. The special correspondent for the French daily LE FIGARO, Patrick de Saint-Exupery, and two other reporters from REUTERS news agency, Brian Killen and Marc Koffi, were also questioned and then released together.

Several hundreds of soldiers, sailors, pilots, and firemen were demonstrating in front of the Presidency asking for better working conditions. The police have arrested journalists on several occasions during the sociopolitical incidents that started in Ivory Coast in February.

## Former Conscripts Submit Demands

AB2205183090 Paris AFP in French 1355 GMT  
22 May 90

[Text] Abidjan, 22 May (AFP)—About 240 recently demobilized Ivorian soldiers today wrote down their demands which were carried by a delegation to the Presidency, an AFP journalist noted. The former conscripts have been asking the authorities to help them find jobs or to reenlist them, their delegates pointed out at the end of a meeting held at the Abidjan National Library.

Yesterday, they demonstrated around the Presidency, whose access was protected by a Gendarmerie armored car, according to AFP journalists on the spot. A 10-member delegation was received by an aide of the head of state who told them to submit written demands. Their meeting today was calm, but several of them told the press that they wanted their grievances to be met before midnight on 27 May. They said that their group still had 160 weapons the origin of which they did not specify. According to various reports, the conscripts, who demonstrated last week, did not turn in all the arms they had brandished in the streets.

## Liberia

### Two Relief Agencies Halt Activities in Gbarnga

AB2205122090 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English  
0709 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Two international relief organizations, which were carrying out relief activities in Gbarnga, Bong County, have, reportedly, (?stopped) their operations in the area. A local daily identified the two as the United Nations Disaster Relief Commission and Medecins Sans Frontieres.

The UN resident representative to Liberia, Michael Heyn, said the teams have been taken from the area since last Thursday [17 May] because they were being stopped at several roadblocks by soldiers. Mr. Heyn said such thing has not happened before and they cannot operate on such basis. He however said that efforts were being made to find alternative areas to conduct relief operations in the country.

Recently an assessment team was dispatched to Lofa County to see whether relief operations could be established there. Mr. Heyn said that pretty soon the team would begin identifying displaced people in Monrovia, which is the main focus road for relief operations to see how best they can be provided with food and medical supplies.

The UN official said a series of meetings will be held this week with the appropriate government ministries and agencies to see what decision can be concluded. Mr. Heyn said they will keep the relief operations in Monrovia going as long as it was safe to do so.

#### **Army Reinforcements En Route to Buchanan**

*AB2305100290 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 23 May 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Liberian Army reinforcements were last night reported to be on their way to the port of Buchanan, which Patriotic Front rebels claim to have taken after two days of heavy fighting. The Liberian Government says it is still in control of the town, but it reportedly lost control of the port after a big battle over the weekend. Our West Africa correspondent, Elizabeth Blunt, is in Monrovia. On the line, Robin White asked her what the latest information is about the Liberian Army's plan to send in more troops.

[Begin recording] [Blunt] Well, the latest news is really very little news. I spoke to someone who lives in (Howbow), which is the place the force set out from yesterday morning. He saw the soldiers gathering, and he saw them go off, but by this morning there was no sign of their having come back either victorious or otherwise. There has been no claim that the government has won any sort of victory down at Buchanan, which I am sure there would be, the moment the government had any good news to announce. And perhaps, more to the point, there are people in Buchanan who have had some contacts with Monrovia—I gather this morning—and they say there have been no signs of any fighting, no sign that the Army has come and engaged the rebels, and indeed, in their part of town—which is the port area—there seems to be no doubt whatsoever that the rebels are still there and that nobody has been attempting to get them out.

[White] So can we assume that the rebels are in control of part or all of Buchanan?

[Blunt] Oh yes, I think so. And whether the relieving force actually got to the Army barracks in Buchanan or whether they were in some way stopped on the road, is not clear. It is possible they never even reached there. [end recording]

### **Niger**

#### **Saibou Delivers Address on MNSD Anniversary**

*AB2005150090 Niamey Domestic Service in French  
1900 GMT 17 May 90*

[Address by President Ali Saibou on the eve of the first anniversary of the founding of the National Movement of the Development Society, MNSD, in Niamey on 17 May—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Militants of the MNSD, exactly one year ago, Niger set up the MNSD with general enthusiasm, stronger unity, and renewed determination, at the end of its constituent congress, attended by about 1,000 delegates and observers representing the regions and all the nation's social strata. Thus with a common willingness to build the society of development, in conformity with the national charter overwhelmingly approved by our people, farmers and craftsmen, herdsmen and traders, civil servants and soldiers, laborers and traditional rulers, and housewives and employees from all walks of life fraternally harnessed their efforts and their intelligence to give Niger an essential instrument for its development.

In my opening address on that occasion, I recalled the reasons we chose to create an original political system in Niger: the Society of Development. I also recalled the long and patient process that we followed to succeed. The MNSD is in line with this process and has the same willingness to consider strictly our national realities, the true aspirations of our people, the nature of our social life, and our cultural values. Thus, the Society of Development and the MNSD are inextricably interwoven. The one is an objective and the other is the means to achieve it—the propulsion for the Society of Development.

The MNSD organizations, for which provision was made in the statutes and rules of procedure, have been set up everywhere. Niger people, through their membership in these organizations and their voluntary participation in their good functioning, through their overwhelming votes for MNSD candidates during the legislative and presidential elections, showed real enthusiasm for this movement corresponding to their aspirations. [passage omitted]

Indeed, shortly after the foundation of our movement, there were very important political changes everywhere in the world. This is certainly the result of an historic evolution. But this happens to each country according to the national realities and according to the model of the system that the people have freely chosen. In Niger, we



frown on servile and mechanical imitation and improvised principles. It was this principle which guided the founding of the Development Society, the drafting of our National Charter and Constitution and, finally, the establishment of the MNSD.

Although we have always affirmed our respect and real liking for the political choices, models of society, experiences, and ideologies of the other countries, we are fully convinced that Niger's society can only be enthusiastic about external contributions that are positive in the Niger environment. It is in this vein that we chose to set up a development society as a movement for reflection and mobilization comprising all Niger people because we have the same ideals and are motivated by the same willingness to progress.

Indeed, the development task to be accomplished in the economic and financial crisis that we are facing, like all African countries, imposes on us the harnessing of our energies and intelligence. The multiparty system, which some people want to propose to us as the miraculous solution to our development problems, will come at the right moment. In this regard, I have also said that the MNSD will evolve according to the exigencies of its time because our political experience is open to the necessary changes of our society, provided we take common decisions in the supreme interest of the nation. Meanwhile, the MNSD has nothing against all those who really want to express themselves, defend, and advocate their views freely. [passage omitted]

I appeal to the social forces of our movement to be more vigilant to safeguard the gains of our young democracy because without security, there will be no democracy, much less development. Furthermore, the fight against the social scourges which threaten our youth must henceforth be permanent and sustained so that this wealth of our people will be protected from all the dangers facing it. Our youth must bank on its energy and consider the time at its disposal as very precious. It must promote acts that are morally sane and economically profitable to our country. That is why I am asking all those who have the youth among their responsibilities, at whatever level they are, to fully assume their role of responsible educators by taking the ethics of Niger's society into account. Our youth, which is henceforth at the country's disposal, must be well trained, mobilized, and made to contribute. It is our most precious potential to concretize our watchword, of which I have spoken before.

Militants of the MNSD, the challenge is increasingly demanding, but exciting. I know, however, that the Niger people, proud to count on themselves first, have set to work with determination. I would also like the organs of the MNSD leadership to be active and ready to serve. I welcome and encourage their mobilization of militants and the training of the elect, who have a guide book that has just been compiled by the National Council of Development. Militants of the MNSD, the training that you will be given is expected to enable you to better

understand what is expected of you. This program outlines the main objectives of the movement in various sectors of activity. [passage omitted]

Militants of the MNSD, I would like, on this first anniversary of our movement, to encourage all of you in your difficult but exciting and noble task. Be proud to work today for Niger and its people. Be proud to be the builders of the Niger of tomorrow. On my part, be assured that, in my capacity as the first official of our country, I am determined to fully assume my responsibility to ensure for Niger and the people of Niger peace, concord, national unity, and peace of heart and mind favorable to growth and development. Long live the MNSD! Long live Niger! [national anthem is played]

## Nigeria

### President Babangida Addresses Commonwealth Session

AB2005071990 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
0600 GMT 17 May 90

[Text] Nigeria has called on the Commonwealth Committee on Southern Africa to make recommendations that will accelerate negotiated peaceful change in the region. President Ibrahim Babangida made the call at the opening session of the committee's conference in Abuja. He also asked the committee to consider new ways of mobilizing the different groups in South Africa to dismantle the apartheid system and establish a nonracial country. The president noted that the attention of the international community and the apartheid regime was focused on what the Commonwealth could do through its resolutions in facilitating the end of apartheid.

### Babangida Supports Benin's Transition Program

AB1905185890 Lagos International Service  
in English 1030 GMT 19 May 90

[Text] Nigeria has given an assurance that it will assist the Beninese Government in its effort to return that country to parliamentary democracy. President Ibrahim Babangida gave the assurance at Dodan Barrack while exchanging views with the Beninese minister of external relations and cooperation, Mr. Theophile Nata. General Babangida said Nigeria and Benin Republic have enough to learn from each other, especially because of their similar economic and cultural experiences. The president said he had been following with keen interest the political transition program of President Kerekou's administration. ? Mr. Nata, who brought a special message from his head of state to Gen. Babangida, briefed the Nigerian leader on the political transition program which, he said, will culminate in the election of a new president by March next year. He thanked the Federal Government for its continued assistance to Benin Republic in spite of the difficult times Nigeria was going through.



**Cameroon Envoy on Resolving Border Clashes***AB2005162590 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 18 May 90*

[Text] A program of action is to be worked out between Nigeria and Cameroon to enable the two countries solve the problem of border clashes. To this end, members of the National Boundary Commission in Nigeria are to visit Cameroon shortly to hold talks with relevant officials of the government. The Cameroon ambassador to Nigeria, Chief Samuel Libock Mbei, stated this at a news briefing in Lagos today. Momo Kibanji reports:

[Begin recording] [Kibanji] Chief Libock Mbei explained that the problem of border clashes between Nigeria and Cameroon emerged as a result of uncompleted work on boundary demarcation between the two countries. He said the clashes were not between residents on each side of the borders, but strangers who came in for purely economic purposes like fishing. Chief Libock Mbei stated that the problem was aggravated by negative reports in the media. He said that the Governments of Nigeria and Cameroon were in constant dialogue over the issue.

The ambassador attributed the problem of smuggling among neighboring West African states to differences in their levels of development. Chief Libock Mbei suggested a solution to the problem:

[Mbei] The solution, in my opinion, is economical. What I mean by economical is that when the naira for example becomes strong and it is no more interesting to have CFA francs to buy many naira in order to [words indistinct] services and cost of production in Nigeria will come to the same level of those in neighboring countries, or vice versa, those of neighboring countries could be [made] to come down.

[Kibanji] Chief Libock Mbei stated that relations between Nigeria and Cameroon have been very cordial. The two countries, he said, have bilateral cooperation agreements in the fields of culture, law, trade, and education. Chief Libock Mbei said that efforts were being made to explore further areas of cooperation and strengthen existing ties between the two countries. The ambassador's news briefing was to mark the 30th independence anniversary of the Republic of Cameroon, which is to be celebrated on Sunday [20 May]. [end recording]

**Official Announces Arrest of Coup Plotter***AB2105123890 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
2100 GMT 18 May 90*

[Text] One of those (?who are still wanted) in connection with last month's coup attempt has been arrested. He is Captain G.A. Wahab. The chief press officer of the president, Chief (Duro Onabule), who disclosed this in Lagos today, said the remaining dissidents were still being wanted by the Federal Government. He restated

that government will pay the sum of 150,000 naira to anyone who could present any of the dissidents declared wanted.

**Military Court for Coup Plotters Inaugurated***AB2205070290 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 21 May 90*

[Text] A special military tribunal, to try those suspected to be involved in the recent aborted coup, was inaugurated today in Lagos. It has eight members with (?one officer) commanding One Mechanized Division, Major General Ike Nwachukwu, as president. There are also two members in waiting. Members of the tribunal include: Brigadier (Adbul Salam Abudeko), [word indistinct] of the commanding 82d Division, Colonels (Ikpo Archibald) and (Alinous Orilegbe). Others are Lieutenant Colonel Abdul Mumina Aminu, former governor of Borno State, Lieutenant Colonel Ralph Babatunde Obadole, who is to serve as charge advocate. Major Isaac Osaode and Major (Umaru Usman Tundungunda). The two members in waiting are Lieutenant Colonel (Muhammed Manah), and Major George Ikole.

Addressing members after the swearing in ceremony, Major General Ike Nwachukwu said the suspects will be tried under the treason and other offenses amendment Decree of 1986 in line with military tradition. He stated that although their offense bordered on security, it is purely military and will be given a speedy trial.

The principal staff officer to the president, Colonel Anthony Ukpo, who was present at the ceremony told newsmen that the media will be briefed from time to time on the proceedings. Ten of the suspected coup plotters, including the leader of the coup Major Gideon Orkar appeared at the inaugural session. State House correspondent, Reginald Okwoche, has more details.

[Begin Okwoche recording] Security at the Brigade of Guards headquarters—venue of the ceremony—was very tight. Everyone seeking entry onto the premises was thoroughly screened. Only 10 suspects, all of them soldiers, appeared at the inaugural session. They include one of the chief architects, Maj. Gideon Orkar, Captain (Empeoh), Captain (Dokumu), and Lieutenant (Emmanuel Akogni), who was brought into the tribunal in a rolling chair. Others are Lieutenants (Edeh) and (Oswalo) as well as 2d Lieutenant (Umukoro). A staff sergeant and two sergeants were also among those who appeared. In a brief remark, the chairman of the tribunal, Maj. Gen. Ike Nwachukwu, pledged that members will strictly abide by the statutes books. [passage indistinct]

Soon after the ceremony, the principal staff officer to the president, Col. Anthony Ukpo, threw more light on the trial of the coup plotters. He said that the sentence of the tribunal was not final and that any suspect who was not satisfied could appeal to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The final confirming authority on the sentences is the Armed Forces Ruling Council. Col. Ukpo also announced that

another civilian businessman has been declared wanted in connection with the coup. He is Mr. Alex Aigbe, the chairman of Lex Investment Limited of No. 72 Saint Finbarrs Road, Akoka, in Lagos. Mr. Aigbe is suspected to have played a key role in the recruitment of the ex-servicemen who took part in the coup. Meanwhile, the special military tribunal will convene tomorrow. [end recording]

### 10 Soldiers Arraigned

AB2205214090 Dakar PANA in English 1202 GMT  
22 May 90

[Text] Lagos, 22 May (NAN/PANA)—Ten Nigerian soldiers including Major Cideon Orkar on Monday were arraigned before a military tribunal in Lagos to answer charges connected with conspiracy to commit treason, a Nigerian newspaper, "DAILY TIMES," Tuesday stated.

The TIMES said "their arraignment Monday came 30 days after the 22 April coup attempt listed as the bloodiest of its type in the history of the nation.

It named others arraigned with Maj. Orkar as Capt. Nimibibovei Harley Empere, Capt. Perebo Abeela Dakolo, Lt. Awokya Emmanuel Akogun, Lt. Nicholas Ekun Odey, Lt. Cyril Okwor Ozoalor, Lt. Arthur Bade-nyintite Umukoro, Sgt. Julius Itua, Sgt. Martins Ademokai and Sgt. Pius Leegar.

In another report, the paper quoted the head of the 10-man trial panel, Maj.-Gen. Ike Nwachukwu as saying that persons appearing before the special military tribunal would be given speedy and fair hearing.

It said that Nwachukwu told the inaugural sitting of the panel in Lagos that the tribunal was constituted in accordance with the Amended Treason and Other Offences (Special Military Tribunal) Decree of 1986.

The tribunal "is deeply conscious of its duty to ensure justice and equity in furtherance of the human rights policy of this administration, the guaranteed fair hearing under Section 33 of our Constitution and of course our judicial oath of office," Nwachukwu said.

Nwachukwu is reported as saying that "the appointment of a judge advocate who is a qualified legal practitioner and a serving military officer to sit on the tribunal is a manifestation of the tribunal's preparedness to safeguard the interests of the accused persons on the questions of law that might arise in the course of their trial."

The tribunal members included Brig. Abdulsalam Abubakar, Col. Ekpo Archibong, Col. Linus Alaki Okorogun, Lt. Col. Abdulmumini Aminu, Maj. Isaac Osayande and Maj. Umar Usman Tudunwada.

Others on waiting list include Lt. Col. Muhammed Mana, Maj. George Ikoli, Lt. Col. Bello Fadile (the judge advocate).

### USSR Trade Mission 'Officially Commissioned'

AB2305085490 Lagos International Service  
in English 1030 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] The USSR Trade Representative Office in Nigeria has been officially commissioned in Lagos. The resident USSR Trade Representative in Nigeria, (Yuriy Kam-sekiy), who declared the office open, said the mission was built to enhance business activities and to improve existing relations between Nigeria and the USSR.

The trade mission office, which was built at the cost of \$7.5 million was a joint venture between partners at the Ajaokuta Steel Mill, USSR Government, and the (Karper Andell Bator) Contractors.

### Industrial Waste Rules Effective by Oct

AB2305085290 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] The first set of regulations to control industrial wastes comes into effect before October this year. The minister of works and housing, Major General [title as heard] Muhammed Kontagora, gave the indication in Lagos today at the opening session of a seminar on industrial production. Correspondent Emmanuel Loenzi was there.

[Begin Loenzi recording] Under the regulations, it will be obligatory for an industry to put in place waste control facilities. They also include the enforcement of the various government edicts and decrees relating to environmental pollution, and the Federal Government's Harmful Waste Disposal Decree No.42 of 1988. The minister said the regulations had become necessary because the Nigerian environment had been heavily polluted for a very long time. He assumed that the new regulations would not only be of international standards, but would (?safely) avoid the pitfalls into which industries in the developed countries have found themselves.

Maj. Gen. Kontagora said that the regulations should be practical and enforceable—as he emphasized—in letter and spirit, and the principle of sustainable development. He noted that industries were crucial to the upliftment of the standard of living, an important life wire of the nation's economic development. Gen. Kontagora remarked that because of their production of unwanted and harmful waste, [words indistinct] and other dangerous by-products, industries were seen as major contributors to environmental pollution. The minister warned that, having been victims of the dumping of industrial waste from developed countries, Nigerians should be fully aware of the dangers posed by the careless disposal of such unwanted by-products of industrialization. He described the seminar as most timely because previous efforts to highlight the relationship between industry and environment had been limited to the oil sector. The minister expressed the hope that firm, realistic, and practical recommendations would emerge from the seminar. He advised that such recommendations should aim at the protection of the environment from the adverse effects of industrialization. [end recording]

**Minister on Plan To Lay Off University Workers***AB1905215990 Paris AFP in English 1703 GMT  
19 May 90*

[Text] Lagos, May 19 (AFP)—The Nigerian Government has decided to lay off some university workers, especially non-academic personnel, irrespective of a controversial 120 million dollars the country is currently negotiating. Education Minister Babatunde Aliyu Fafunwa said here Saturday.

At least two universities and a polytechnic college were closed last month in the wake of student and teacher protests over the loan, whose conditions they believed will lead to a reduction of university workers and student admissions to universities.

The government is determined to take the loan despite the protests, because it is convinced this is a right move, and not to "enslave" the nation and the university system as was being alleged by critics of the loan, the minister said during a live television interview.

The loan, which is repayable in 35 years with a 10-year grace period and which carries an interest rate of seven percent, is to improve the deteriorating academic and social facilities in the nation's 21 federal government-owned universities, he explained.

The minister said there were more than 1,000 "excess" workers in one university, and the "inevitable" sackings would reduce costs in tertiary-level education. About 250,000 unqualified primary school teachers might also be sacked soon to conserve funds and raise academic standards, he also said.

**Senegal****Diouf Determined To Defend Territorial Integrity***AB2305132490 Paris AFP in French 2230 GMT  
22 May 90*

[Text] Dakar, 22 May (AFP)—Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, yesterday at a cabinet meeting in Dakar, strongly reasserted his determination to defend the territorial integrity of the nation in reference to the recent border clashes between Senegalese and Guinea-Bissau troops and to tension at Senegal's southern border.

This is the first official reaction by the Senegalese head of state in the wake of the clashes which took place on Saturday, 19 May, and which left four Senegalese soldiers wounded and one dead, observers in Dakar pointed out. It will be recalled that the 19 May clashes were followed yesterday morning by several rounds of shelling attacks on Senegal by the Guinea-Bissau Army. These shellings left six wounded, including two seriously wounded people (who were amputated in the leg) at the Senegalese village of Mpak, while a child was killed and two others wounded at Kagitte (on Senegalese territory).

In connection with this matter, President Diouf announced at the cabinet meeting the appointment of a military governor for Ziguinchor Region. The appointee, Brigadier Amadou Abdoulaye Dieng, takes over from a civilian, Mahamadou Mansour Ndiaye, who is now governor of the Kolda Region. It will be recalled that Ziguinchor and Kolda regions form the Casamance. Referring to the acts of violence which took place recently in the Ziguinchor region, President Diouf expressed "grave concern," reiterating "his strong determination to ensure respect for law and order and to guarantee the security of persons and property."

It may be recalled that a grenade attack on the evening of 19 May, during a religious ceremony at Ziguinchor—a prefecture in the Casamance region in southern Senegal—resulted in the death of two people and the wounding of about 50 others. This attack was the third incident, attributable to a pro-independence Casamance group, to have claimed lives (two deaths), following the 21 April attack on a customs post at Seleti on the Senegalese-Gambian border, and the attack on Thursday, 17 May, on Nyassia Subprefecture in the Casamance Region, which left one person dead and two others wounded.

**Guinea-Bissau Army Reportedly Shells Mpak***AB2205135090 Paris AFP in French 1226 GMT  
22 May 90*

[Excerpt] Dakar, 22 May (AFP)—The Guinea-Bissau Army this morning shelled the region of Mpak, south of Ziguinchor, in the Senegalese southern province of Casamance, Senegalese Minister of Armed Forces Medoune Fall told AFP today. The Senegalese artillery battalion stationed at the scene was ordered to fire back in retaliation, "without going any further," the minister said, adding: "We do not want to worsen the situation."

He said the shelling did not claim any lives on the Senegalese side, but he did not say whether the Senegalese retaliation had resulted in any casualties on the Guinea-Bissau side. Meanwhile, the minister also confirmed that in an early exchange of fire on Saturday, 19 May, a Senegalese soldier was killed while four were wounded and one remains missing. [passage omitted]

**Inhabitants on Border Evacuated***AB2205223690 Paris AFP in French 2147 GMT  
22 May 90*

[Text] Dakar, 22 May (AFP)—Senegal has started evacuating, by bus and truck, the inhabitants of several villages located along the border with Guinea-Bissau, an area where artillery exchanges between the armies of the two countries were reported on 19 May and this morning.



Thus, several hundred villagers have been evacuated and, according to telephone reports received by AFP, several wounded persons were hospitalized in Ziguinchor today.

Certain accounts, not yet officially confirmed, pointed out that six persons were wounded this morning at Mpak and three others at Kaguitté, one of whom has reportedly died, by artillery fire which, according to Senegal, came from the Guinea-Bissau Army in the same region.

According to local inhabitants, three other villages were reportedly affected by the shelling by the Guinea-Bissau Army: Kaheme, Djirak, and Essoukoudiak. It was in this locality that the first clashes took place on 19 May between soldiers of the two countries, clashes which, according to a statement by Senegalese Armed Forces Minister Medoune Fall to AFP, resulted in four persons being wounded and one missing.

According to an eyewitness account, 90-mm shells and 12.7-mm machine guns were used during the 19 May firing.

For its part, Guinea-Bissau affirmed that it is the victim of "aggression by Senegalese soldiers" and believes that it is the victim and not the aggressor, it is recalled.

#### Further on Foreign Minister's Statement

AB2205171090 Dakar PANA in English 1544 GMT  
22 May 90

[Text] Dakar, 22 May (APS-SEN/PANA) —Senegal's foreign minister, Seydina Oumar Sy has declared that his country will not sacrifice an inch of its territory and will not compromise on the defence of her interests.

In a statement issued Monday [21 May] in connection with border incidents which occurred in Casamance on 19 May between Senegalese and Guinea-Bissau troops, Mr. Sy accused the latter of being "the thief who shouts thief at another person." He said "neither Guinea-Bissau nor Senegal were interested in poisoning their relations."

Narrating the trend of events, Seydina Sy said about a week ago, the Senegalese Army Command had noticed abnormal movement of Guinea-Bissau troops along the border between the two countries. The Senegalese troops then undertook appropriate surveillance measures of the Casamance Region.

On 19 May, the Senegalese troops discovered, during a patrol operation, that Guinea-Bissau troops were checking the population at Essoukoudiak village. The Senegalese troops ordered the Guineans to leave.

It was when officers leading the Senegalese and Guinea-Bissau troops were engaged in discussions that a Guinea-Bissau soldier opened fire, forcing the Senegalese troops to act.

The same day at midnight, Guinea-Bissau troops shelled the village of Santiaba with a heavy gun. According to

the minister, the two incidents caused the injury of four and the disappearance of two.

"We believe we did our duty by helping Guinea-Bissau in its war of independence," the minister said.

Talking about the sea border conflict between the two countries, the minister said the ruling of an arbitration court had gone in favour of Senegal.

He regretted that Guinea-Bissau rejected that court's ruling although it was the one which initiated the move to lodge the issue.

Mr. Seydina Sy hoped that the incident of Santiaba Mandjak would not be repeated elsewhere, saying the consequences would be very serious in case of a repetition.

However, he re-affirmed the concern of the Senegalese leadership, especially President Abdou Diouf, to maintain peace in the sub-region. He wondered whether there was an international conspiracy against Senegal.

"In case we are forced to fight, we shall fight," the minister said, adding, however, that Senegal is open to dialogue.

Seydina Oumar Sy said he had already contacted the Guinea-Bissau Embassy in Dakar and that he will link up with his Guinea-Bissau counterpart.

#### Foreign Minister: Talks With France 'Success'

AB1905171990 Dakar PANA in English 1507 GMT  
19 May 90

[Text] Dakar, 19 May (APS-SEN/PANA)—The 10th ministerial session of the Franco-Senegalese committee ended Friday in Dakar with a joint communique giving the new orientations for cooperation between France and Senegal.

The communique stressed among other things the need to strongly revitalize the French private sector in Senegal by improving investment conditions in line with government policy.

The 10th session was marked by a substantial innovation, going beyond a meeting of two governments to associating with the session representatives of the French and Senegalese business community and non-governmental organizations.

Senegalese Foreign Minister Seydina Oumar Sy described as "a success" the meeting which he said "gave France the opportunity to reaffirm her commitment to support Senegal in all sectors considered a priority in her economic and social development".

France's cooperation and development minister, Jacques Pelletier who attended the session said Senegal is capable of creating "a new climate of confidence" for French investors.



The French private sector will only invest in countries where cooperation is mutually beneficial, with due respect for the interests of one another, Pelletier added.

### France's Pelletier on Military Ties With Africa

AB2205052690 Dakar PANA in French 1505 GMT  
19 May 90

[Text] Dakar, 19 May (APS-SEN/PANA)—French Cooperation and Development Minister Jacques Pelletier said yesterday that his country could be brought to modify the defense accords linking it to some African states, "in consultation with its partners and within the context of their democratic aspirations." It is recalled that defense accords have linked France to several African countries since their independence at the beginning of the 1960s.

Mr. Pelletier, who was giving a news conference in the Senegalese capital, dwelt at length on "the long-term consequences of the defense accords signed between France and some African countries." According to him, there were not "many instances where France has intervened militarily." In an answer to a question, he said, on the contrary, "the peaceful presence of French soldiers plays an important role in the economies of the countries concerned because they constitute a substantial customer for local business."

Asked if France will not be brought to intervene in Ivory Coast, a country with which France is linked by a defense accord, the French official said "that such an intervention is out of the question for the moment", adding that the situation in that country is not as serious as people would like to interpret it."

It is recalled that a wave of discontent has been recorded in recent days within the Ivorian Army where soldiers, worried about their future after their prescribed term of service has ended, demonstrated in the streets of Abidjan and Yamoussoukro. These demonstrations came to a climax on Wednesday [16 May] when young soldiers temporarily took over the Port-Bouet airport in Abidjan, interrupting traffic for some time. Calm returned when President Houphouet-Boigny received and assured representatives of the demonstrators.

What is happening in that country also stems from the reform policy envisaged by the Ivorian Government with a view "to reducing the lifestyle of civil servants," and nobody likes to see his own lifestyle being reduced, Mr. Pelletier continued, adding that France remains "attentive to the situation in Ivory Coast."

Concerning immigration issues, the French cooperation and development minister said they are "sensitive" both in France and in the rest of Europe. In France notably, things were tightened up in the last four years following a series of attacks which made the French Government "take strict measures to control entry at its borders involving the requirement of entry visa. These measures can only be applied generally," even though it may

indispose countries traditionally tied to France. There can be no exceptions, Mr. Pelletier said, stressing that, in this context, closing borders cannot be the solution.

### Diouf Rules Out Creating Post of Prime Minister

AB2005180690 Dakar PANA in French 1125 GMT  
18 May 90

[Text] Washington, 18 May (APS-SEN/PANA)—Yesterday in Washington, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal said that he had "no intention of proposing an amendment to his country's Constitution to appoint a Prime Minister." According to the Senegalese head of state, during a news conference in the federal capital, at the end of a four-day visit to the United States, "in a context of democratic multipartism, the state should be strong and respected," because, he said, "dual leadership can generate confusion and antagonism between people."

In the Senegalese context, he added, "one should make quick decisions and implement them," and according to him, that is what explained the 27 March Cabinet reshuffle.

This Cabinet reshuffle, it is recalled, was marked by the departure of Jean Collin, minister of state, permanent secretary at the Presidency, and who was generally considered the numbers two man after the head of state.

President Abdou Diouf also indicated that he saw no obstacle to cumulating the functions imposed on him by the universal suffrage added to his duties as secretary general of the Socialist Party. "I know how to take circumstances into account," he added.

On economic issues, the Senegalese head of state said that "there was no alternative to the Structural Adjustment Program." It is a policy that has considerable advantages and enabled Senegal to cushion the impact of the crisis. However, Mr. Diouf said, the Structural Adjustment Program has two "major drawbacks." First of all, it does not take into account social aspects (education and youth, notably) and that the structural adjustment burden is essentially borne by the urban population as far as Senegal is concerned.

President Diouf insisted on the current discussions between Senegal and the World Bank to go from a global adjustment, which has macroeconomic effects, to the financing of development projects with a transition phase marked by sectorial adjustment (education, health).

In any case, he further said, Senegal will pursue its Structural Adjustment Program but at the same time put more emphasis on social issues and development projects.

On the democratic process taking place in Africa, President Diouf indicated that he could not teach any lessons to other African countries because "each one of the states has its own specific character." However, he

recalled that democracy "is not for second-rate politicians" because it demands virtue and respect of suffrage and institutions.

On the conflict between Senegal and Mauritania, the Senegalese head of state assured that the two countries' ministers of foreign affairs and interior will meet in Paris in June under the auspices of Egyptian President Mubarak. He stressed the "sympathy with which the United States and France are following the efforts of mediation made by the current OAU chairman."

On relations between Senegal and The Gambia, Mr. Diouf said that they are entering a new phase after the dissolution of the Confederation that was founded on an "ambiguous basis."

President Diouf on the other hand, condemned the principle that compels heads of state to visit industrialized countries and beg for help.

"We are no beggars," he said, adding that the objective of his visit to the United States was to "strengthen the bonds of cooperation" between Washington and Dakar and between Senegal and institutions such as Bretton Woods (International Monetary Fund and World Bank). "My visit had positive results and the bonds of cooperation between Senegal and the United States are excellent," Mr. Diouf declared.

In his preliminary speech, Mr. Diouf briefly analyzed the African and international political situation and recalled the political and economic success that could be noted in Senegal as well as the democratic process going on in that country "where no restraint" is imposed on freedom of speech and liberties. He also disclosed the new orientation of the investment code in Senegal with measures that assure "a bigger margin of maneuver for the heads of enterprises."

The Senegalese head of state also explained to reporters the reasons behind the Goree-Almadies Memorial project before saying that Senegal "will fully take part" in the next American Folklore Festival in Washington organized by the "Smithsonian Institution."

### Sierra Leone

#### Ethnic Tension Reported in Northern Province

AB2305080490 London BBC World Service in English  
1615 GMT 22 May 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There is growing ethnic tension involving groups in Makeni, the capital of Sierra Leone's Northern Province. The majority Temnes are unhappy with what they see as discrimination against them and calling for a fairer share of the national cake. From Freetown, Fode Fofana telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The Temnes are complaining bitterly that since President Momoh came

to power in 1985, he has promoted the well-being of the Limba tribe to which he belongs. The Temnes have now formed an association called Sapa Saban, a title which refers to the Temnes' disagreement with the one-party state. To coincide with the meeting of the next anniversary meeting of the Limba Aqute Friendly Association last Thursday [17 May], a demonstration supporting multipartyism was planned by people from Makeni, near President Momoh's hometown. The demonstration was cancelled because of heavy rains and fears that it might have been suppressed by the police. In the absence of the demonstration, the inhabitants of Makeni were instructed by their association not to celebrate the Aqute conference because it was a purely Limba affair. Fearing a loss of support from the Temne people and the entire Northern Province, it has been suggested that three northern MP's were sent to the region to get northerners to support the single party.

A government official claimed that instead of doing this, the MP's campaigned for unity among the Temnes. A letter, reportedly written to President Momoh by the entire Temne community, appeared into today's NEW SHAFT newspaper. The signatories of this letter called on the president to replace the inspector general of police, the speaker of parliament, and the minister of party affairs, all from the Limba tribe. The letter accuses President Momoh of surrounding himself with his own kith and kin to the detriment of the nation. One Temne politician told me that President Momoh is a fine man who has allowed himself to be surrounded by his tribesmen, some of whom are enriching themselves.

Meanwhile, President Momoh promised in his hometown of Binkolo, that his government will soon make a statement on the multiparty issue and that the next general elections will be free and fair. [end recording]

### Tanzania

#### Mwinyi Addresses Residents on Student Unrest

EA1905213390 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service  
in Swahili 1700 GMT 19 May

[Speech by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi to residents in Dar es Salaam on 19 May—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] My brothers and sisters, we have learned much, but it is improper to reveal it all in public. One of the things we have learned is that the intention of a few students was to initiate chaos at the Hill [university's main campus], anticipating that they would be supported and that eventually the chaos would spread to the streets. What wrongs they have suffered, only they know. But the goal was to completely damage the understanding, tranquillity, and solidarity in our country.

Many words, or some of the words they uttered were in defense of the workers, but this was only a Trojan horse. They thought that the workers had no independent

thoughts: Let us speak in their favor so as to entice them to stand with us in this commotion, seeing that workers are the majority in this country.

They got it all wrong—childish matter. So I repeat that I have found consolation in the fact that the Dar es Salaam residents, the Tanzanian masses have understood the childish plans of these youths.

The good thing is that not all the students were involved, but rather a small group. Most of our students are good youths who had a good upbringing. What happened is that a few initiated chaos and then they had no option but to retreat so that they would not be victimized, as in the case of that girl who had to swallow pills to kill herself [incident in which girl allegedly committed suicide after being sexually harassed].

These youths talk about democracy. I assume that the wish of the majority is safety. It is the wish of the majority and it is democracy. If democracy means the majority, then the majority of the people of this country, indeed all of us, want peace, coexistence, and understanding. By using the name of democracy, a youth at the Hill died. That is the democracy of killing, thinking that the government also will die, that the Dar residents will die, and that Tanzanians at large will die, all due to the democracy of a few persons.

I thank you, citizens, for your understanding on this matter. We have to be vigilant, this matter has not ended yet. [applause] Plots of this kind have not yet ended. I will tell you. On the day of the chaos, three youths from Pemba went to visit their relative at the university. They were attacked by those persons, who thought that they were informers: they molested them a great deal. Those concerned, hear what I say now. They frog-marched them. They were only saved by a Zanzibari student who told them that he knew the visitors and that they should leave them alone because they were not enemies. The visitors left there sweating, others also visited, and they met the same fate: in the end they were also rescued.

Then a European emerged, one European, and was seen reading the insults written on the walls. I think he was also taking photos. He was welcomed as one of them.

This European was a journalist for a foreign newspaper. He was embraced and—after examining those pictures, not pictures alone; there were words also, they thought pictures were not enough, but words indeed—they asked him to come inside for more news, come inside. What they told him, we do not know. What he has written, we do not know. That is why I say, this matter is not a domestic one. It is a big issue. This is war. Let us be alert. But I repeat, I am very consoled to see the natural

wisdom and ingenuity we Tanzanians enjoy. We have inherent intelligence and wisdom. That is why we understood this matter earlier.

Thus, the Tanzanian nation should be vigilant. There is an infiltration of our country by persons who are jealous, seeing that in all other countries there is trouble. In all countries there is trouble, but Tanzania is an island of safety and peace. This bothers them; they do not like it. It annoys them to see Tanzania as an island of peace. [passage omitted]

## Togo

### Eyadema Receives OAU Secretary General Salim

AB2305094490 Dakar PANA in English 0854 GMT  
23 May 90

[Text] Lome, 23 May (ATOP/PANA)—The OAU secretary general, Salim Ahmed Salim on Tuesday [22 May] had audience with the Togolese President General Gnassingbe Eyadema, in Lome where he arrived for a two-day visit.

Speaking to newsmen later, Salim said he discussed with him a variety of issues on inter-African cooperation, African conflicts as well as the economic problems of the continent and what was being done by Africans to solve them.

The secretary general said he and the president also discussed African unity, the on-going democratisation, the constraints imposed by the aid that is given to the continent.

Salim said he was encouraged by the profound conviction of President Eyadema about the future of the continent.

Talking about the on-going democratisation process in Africa, Salim said what was important was the need for governments to completely transform the situation of their populations and to ensure their effective participation in decision making in economic, political and social sectors.

"We are looking forward to democracy but this should take place within the existing context of our countries", said Salim, who also underscored the importance of ensuring human rights and transparency.

"You cannot impose democracy on people even if this is done with all the best intentions because an imposed democracy cannot build the foundation for the development of our continent", Salim noted.

Salim, who was visiting Lome for the first time since assuming his new post, expressed his appreciation for the commitment of Togo's head of state to the OAU.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

**24 May 90**



